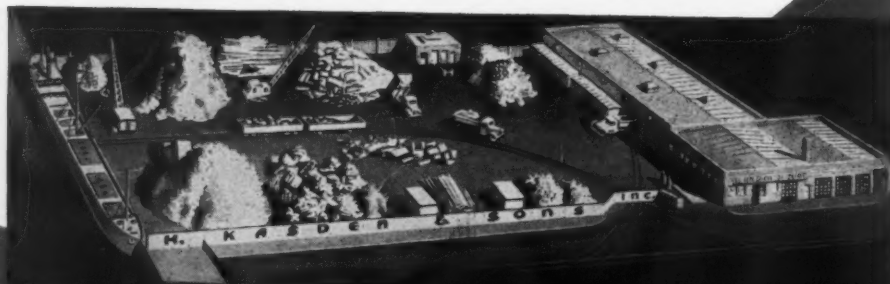




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SEPTEMBER 1948

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# Connecticut INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT, INC.  
VOL. 26 - NO. 9 - SEPTEMBER, 1948

L. M. BINGHAM, Editor

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**Washes dishes sparkling clean. They dry in their own heat!**



**1. A day's dishes done like magic!**  
 The G-E Dishwasher will wash a whole day's dishes at one time for a family of four. Convenient racks hold china, glassware, silver safely. Dishwasher cleans pots and pans, too!



**2. No more rough, red hands!** You never touch dishwater. Just turn the switch and the Dishwasher takes over—*automatically* washing and rinsing dishes in water hotter than hands can stand.



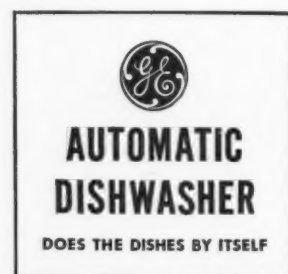
**3. Gives you new hours of freedom!**  
 You're no longer a slave to a dishpan. The Dishwasher thoroughly cleans and rinses each piece *cleaner than by hand*. Safely, too—only the water moves.



**4. No dishes to wipe—ever again!**  
 After dishes are washed and rinsed, the cover opens automatically, and both dishes and Dishwasher dry in their own heat. Gleaming, sparkling clean dishes are ready to be put away.

• • •

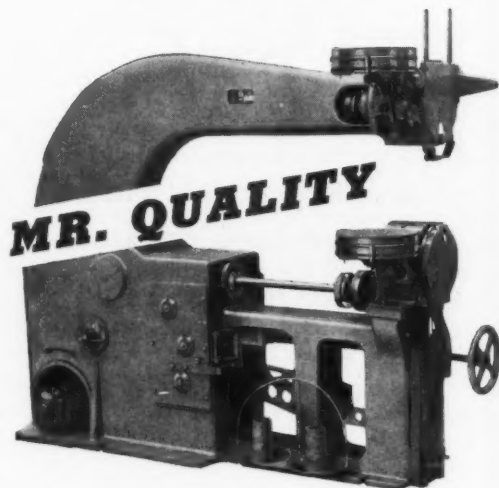
**NOTE:** The Dishwasher is available either in a complete sink, or as a separate individual appliance for installation in your new or present kitchen. General Electric Company, Bridgeport 2, Conn.



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# Training Aids for Future Citizens

By EDWARD INGRAHAM, *President*

**D**URING the past decade evidence has been accumulated in ever-increasing quantity in proof of the need for more intensified training of our future citizens in the fundamental concepts of our American governmental system, together with the phenomenal accomplishments and opportunities that have been made possible because of it. The fact that we, in America, have taken our freedom too much for granted and frequently failed to shoulder the responsibilities which must accompany those freedoms if they are to be kept, was brought home to us by the Nazi and Fascist ideologies fathered by Hitler and Mussolini.

However, Russia has far outstripped the efforts of the Nazis in vicious worldwide propaganda and intrigue to discredit our way of life and our honorable intentions toward our world neighbors. This fact has come as a rude awakening to many Americans who had thought that the victory over Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy and Japan had ushered in an era in which this nation might join hands with her former allies and other friendly nations to build a lasting framework of international peace.

Such recent and persistent efforts which are increasingly threatening our way of life from within and without no longer leave room for complacency by government, organizations of citizens or individuals who believe in freedom for future generations of Americans. Believing as we do that America's greatest asset is her children and that upon their teachers falls a serious responsibility for conditioning their minds to shape the future of the nation, our Association decided several months ago to make available a study aid program to assist fourth, fifth and sixth grade teachers with their difficult and frequently not fully appreciated task.

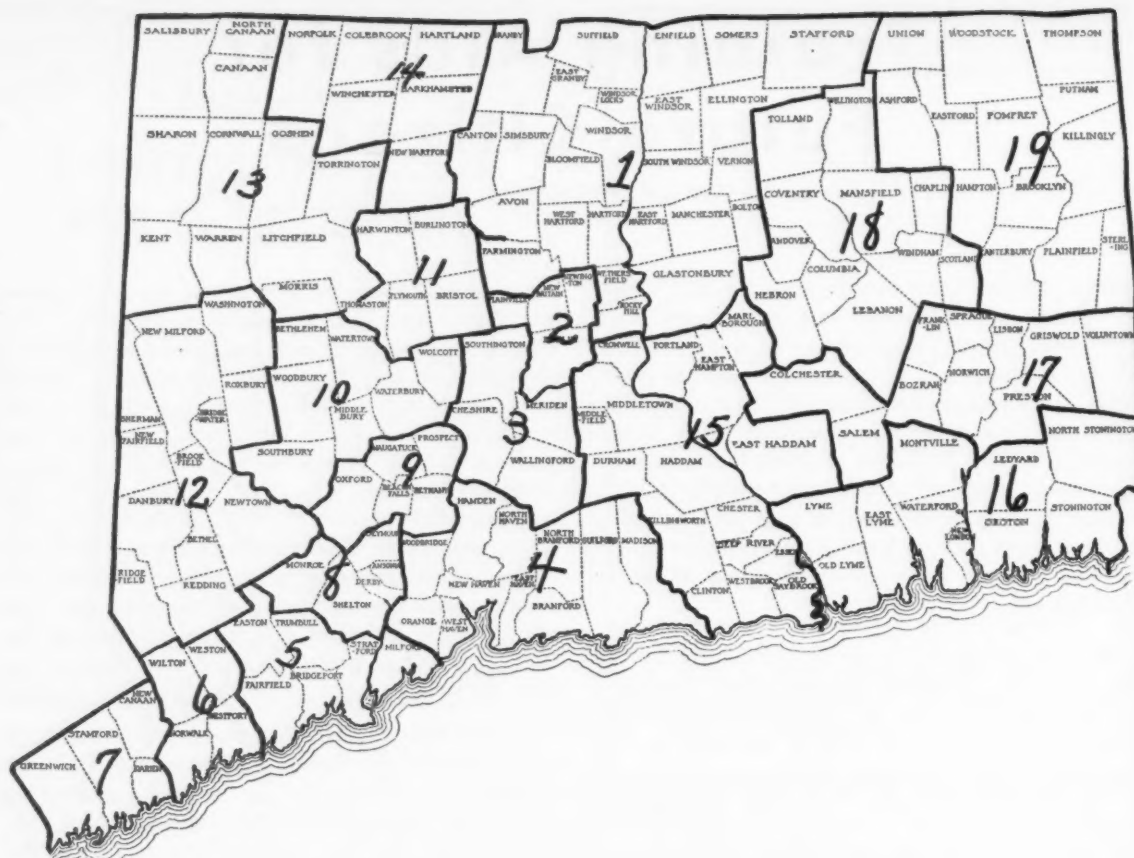
Before finally determining whether to employ the services of an experienced educator to prepare a series of study aids, or to use one that had been prepared by Opal Hill Munz, a Texas educator, which had been enthusiastically received by some 9,000 teachers in Texas schools last year, we submitted the series to the State Department of Education for critical examination. After more than two months of study by some 25 teachers and principals, including some from Teachers College and several executives of the State Department, including Dr. Finas E. Engleman, Commissioner of Education, we received unanimous approval of the Texas series.

Accordingly, with this issue of our monthly magazine, **CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY**, we are publishing the first of a series of nine units of study for use by fourth, fifth and sixth grade teachers. These units, which will be included in the issues from September, 1948, through May, 1949, are made available to the Connecticut teachers in these grades as an aid to them in more effectively presenting to children factual data concerning our governmental and economic systems. Such facts as are contained in these impartial and fair presentations will enable all Connecticut children in the grades in which they are used to form definite opinions and appreciations of our economic and political system, which has done more for mankind during the 170 years of its existence than all other systems combined since the beginning of the first recorded civilization.

If these first nine units of study are thought to be of enough value to be utilized at least partially by a majority of teachers the Association will either make the remaining eighteen units in the Texas series available or have other units prepared which we believe will aid teachers to give the youth of Connecticut a better understanding of how men and women, by accepting certain responsibilities themselves, rather than passing them over to their rulers, can remain free while enjoying far more prosperity than is available to them by any other governmental or economic system. In these later units the operation and significant social contributions of Connecticut industries will be explained in such fashion as to give the students helpful guidance in the selection of vocational opportunities available to them in Connecticut.

Our only desire is to be helpful to teachers in their efforts to perpetuate our American freedoms, which without thought and strenuous effort can so easily be lost. Whether these study units will be continued during the school year of 1949-50 will depend entirely upon the reception and usage made of the first nine units. We shall welcome comments, favorable or otherwise, and suggestions from teachers as to how these study aids may be improved.

It is our sincere hope that these first efforts to assist Connecticut teachers in molding the character of youth to desire freedom will prove to be successful. Only you, the teachers of Connecticut, are entitled to be the judge and jury. Let us have your verdict as these units are made available to you in the coming months of the 1948-49 school year.



## The Emergency Scrap Iron & Steel Drive in Connecticut

PROMPTED by the enforced shut-down of the Mystic Iron Works in Everett, Massachusetts, which normally supplies 50% of the pig iron for New England foundries, and by the critically low supply of scrap iron and steel, the United New England Scrap Drive was launched on September 7 to collect all possible supplies of dormant scrap in and around factories, public utility companies, contractors' yards, quarries, other business establishments and on farms.

It looked bad for New England foundries after the close of the war when the high cost operation at the Mystic Iron Works threatened to be discontinued. Fortunately, this near tragedy was averted through the prompt consummation of a long-term contract made by New England found-

ries and the company. Despite the large collection of scrap iron and steel since the war even the record amounts available have continued to trail the all-time high demands of an unsatisfied market for goods made from iron and steel. Even though the iron and steel industry consumed 20,016,000 tons of purchased scrap in 1947, which exceeded the previous peak set in the war year of 1943 by more than 1,336,000 tons, it was insufficient to boost steel operations above 93% of capacity in 1947.

In the face of this unsatisfied nation-wide demand for iron and steel the sudden break in the Mystic Iron Works furnace on July 7 posed a real emergency for New England foundries (gray iron and malleable) and steel mills and for the hundreds of

companies in this area dependent upon these foundries and mills for castings and steel to continue production. With the lowest estimate of the time required to rebuild the Mystic furnace placed at three months, and another month or two added to that, to attain normal production of quality pig iron, the emergency demanded quick action.

To pressure government, even if successful to divert supplies to New England, could easily lead to additional allocation beyond that now afforded the President by the draft bill, which permits him to allocate steel to holders of defense contracts. In fact, it could easily be used as a lever to bring back all wartime controls which would injure, rather than help, industrial productivity.



The New England way—a program of self-help, together with any assistance that could be obtained from pig iron producers—was the final choice. A United New England Scrap Drive Committee was formed under the sponsorship of the New England Council with the cooperation of the state manufacturers associations and many chambers of commerce. The governors were advised of the situation and they responded individually and collectively through the New England Governors Council. The Council wired steel mill executives and held a special meeting August 9th at Montpelier, Vermont, where the emergency situation was aired. In addition President Ingraham sought assistance of steel mill presidents to secure pig iron through the American Iron and Steel Institute and through the National Association of Manufacturers. Practically all steel mills in the country are members of one or both of these organizations.

When Governor James C. Shannon was advised of the situation by President Edward Ingraham, E. B. Spencer, Treasurer, Philbrick, Booth and Spencer, Hartford, (representing foundries), and Bernard G. Kranowitz, Executive Vice President, The New Britain Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the United New England Scrap Drive Committee, he responded immediately by appointing President Ingraham as state chairman for Connecticut and by offering to perform any other service deemed advisable to relieve the situation. He appointed a state committee during the week of August 8th and simultaneously called a meeting of that committee, which was held August 16, 1948 at the Hartford Club, Hartford.

Because of the need for speed, Chairman Ingraham presented to the committee at its August 16th meeting a suggested plan for the emergency drive. This plan, with modifications, was approved by the committee. The committee also approved the appointment of E. B. Spencer as Vice Chairman and Bernard G. Kranowitz, Secretary. The program, which will be in its third week of operation when this descriptive article is published, provided for the following:

1. Dividing the state into 19 zones with a zone chairman to be appointed for each zone and a headquarters to be established in the largest city in each zone.

2. Meeting of zone chairmen August 24 in New Haven with the State

(Continued on page 28)

## Governor's Emergency Scrap Iron and Steel Drive

September 7-October 8, 1948

### State Committee

Edward Ingraham, Bristol, Chairman  
E. B. Spencer, Wethersfield, Vice Chairman  
Bernard G. Kranowitz, Hartford, Secretary  
Stanley H. Bullard, Easton  
Charles L. Campbell, Hartford  
Edward C. Geissler, Wethersfield  
Sidney G. Hall, Preston  
Roy E. Jorgensen, Glastonbury  
Francis S. Murphy, West Hartford  
Harold E. Pape, New Britain  
John M. Rehl, Fairfield  
Joseph A. Schiavone, North Haven  
Edward A. Suisman, West Hartford

### Zone Chairmen and Vice Chairmen

Zone	Industrial Center	Chairman	Vice Chairman
1	Hartford	William A. Purtell, Pres. The Holo-Krome Screw Corp.	Walter P. Knauss, Mgr. Mfrs. Assn. of Htd. County William A. Dower, Ex. V.P. Hartford Chamber of Commerce
2	New Britain	Harold E. Pape, Pur. Agt. The Stanley Works	J. C. Andrews, V.P. The American Hdwe. Corp.
3	Meriden	W. H. Grinold, V.P. The Wallingford Steel Co.	W. J. Wilcox, Secy. Mfrs. Assn. of Meriden
4	New Haven	Harrison Fuller, Pres. The Fuller Merriam Co.	Robt. A. Knight, Secy. Mfrs. Assn. of New Haven County
5	Bridgeport	W. Stewart Clark, Pres. Mfrs. Assn. of the City of Bridgeport, Inc.	R. C. Oberdahn, Exec. Asst. Mfrs. Assn. of the City of Bridgeport, Inc.
6	Norwalk	Thos. A. Kirkwood, Pers. Mgr. Edwards & Co., Inc.	James J. Slattery, Postmaster Sherwood H. Prothero, Exec. Secy. Norwalk Chamber of Commerce
7	Stamford	W. H. Wheeler, Jr., Pres. Pitney-Bowes, Inc.	Walter Raleigh, Exec. Secy. Stamford-Greenwich Mfrs. Council
8	Ansonia	Franklin Farrel, III, Secy. Farrel-Birmingham Co., Inc.	Arthur Wilkinson, Wks. Mgr. American Brass Co.
9	Naugatuck	George A. Warner, P.A. The Eastern Malleable Iron Co.	Melville Engelstad, Secy. Naugatuck Chamber of Commerce
10	Waterbury	Bennet Bronson, V.P. Scovill Mfg. Co.	C. L. Eyanson, Pres. Naugatuck Valley Industrial Council
11	Bristol	Raymond Cook, V.P. Associated Spring Corp. Dwight W. Pond, Pres. The Andrew Terry Co.	J. J. Hammel, Secy. Bristol Chamber of Commerce
12	Danbury	John C. Doran, Jr., Pres. Doran Brothers, Inc.	R. F. Gretsche, Pres. The Danbury & Bethel Gas & Elec. Light Co.
13	Torrington	David Ayr, Pres. The Hendey Machine Co.	R. Mayo Crawford, V.P. Turner & Seymour Mfg. Co. Co.
14	Winsted	Robert L. Noble, Pres. Dano Electric Co.	Theodore Vaill, Publisher The Winsted Citizen
15	Middletown	Phelps Ingersoll, Pres. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Inc.	John B. Boden, Secy. The Mohawk Mfg. Co. Sidney W. Capper, Exec. V.P. Middletown Chamber of Commerce
16	New London	Geo. A. Highberg, Pres. The Whiton Machine Co.	Roderick T. Smith, Ex. V.P. New London Chamber of Commerce
17	Norwich	(To be organized)	
18	Willimantic	Chas. W. Hill, Asst. to Agt. The American Thread Co.	A. B. Smith, Pres. Willimantic Chamber of Commerce
19	Putnam		William J. McCoy, Town Clerk and Treasurer of City of Putnam

Dear Mr. Bingham  
A few months ago we  
of textiles. He went to  
gathered information  
the class.

Dear Mr. Bingham,  
I thought I don't know you personally  
to thank you for making the  
Mills possible, for without it  
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interested in our learning all  
& their occupation.  
and a half and the time  
used me the most was  
to such a beauti-  
such a

venue  
Park  
y 10, 1948

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(Front row, left to right) Ronald Kearney, Patricia Lamoureux, Greta Mullen, Dolores Tourville, Wilma Sensick, Alphonse Morrone. (Second row) William Wetherbee, Lucille Cordo, Gloria Aldrich, Joyce Ledger, Gloria Luongo, Donald Martin. (Third row) Anthony Rice, Joan Kerr, Margaret Murning, Regena Sensick, Elizabeth Engstrom, Robert Holmstorm. (Fourth row) James Du Bois, Roberta Goodman, Charlene Shanley, Miss Deborah B. Elkins, Bernice Terry, Florence Perodeau, James Gleed. Ruth Kean and Richard Mazur were absent when the photograph was taken.

Mr. K. just  
possible to  
was really  
arrangements  
very much.  
We had  
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might not  
The weaving  
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ordination and smooth  
textures in looks about  
machines weren't a fourth as  
right they were, until I saw the  
guide who showed us around treated us  
Sincerely yours,  
Bob Holmstrom

Park  
and  
12, 19

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or the nice guides you see

# Modern Textile Production

## A Revelation to Youth

ONE good picture is worth a thousand words, so the Chinese say, and one well-organized plant tour is worth more than many days of textbook study, according to the testimony of the boys and girls of the 8th grade, New Park Avenue School, Hartford, who visited the Hockanum Mills Division, M. T. Stevens Co., in Rockville, with their teacher, Miss Deborah Elkins, early last May.

Although this visit is only one of a number that have been arranged through the Association in recent years among many others that have been negotiated direct between teachers and management, it was the only plant visitation which, to our knowledge, has been described in writing by the student visitors in terms of their personal impressions. Miss Elkins, who had been instructing her students constructively about certain phases of industrial development, particularly in the textile field, had thoughtfully suggested that they write a letter to the staff member of the Association arranging their visit, which would serve the triple purpose of saying "thanks" for making their trip possible and at the same time serve as an exercise in English expression and as a means of discovering what phases of the textile production processes made the strongest impressions upon each student visitor.

It was indeed a surprising revelation for this writer to read the many different viewpoints expressed in the student letters and yet to note how many times mention was made of the courtesies shown to them by foremen and workers in the Hockanum Mills plant. Courtesy, the outgrowth of thoughtfulness for others, is truly one of the most valuable assets any individual or company of individuals can possess, and yet so inexpensive. Minus the patient and courteous treatment of the students, the visit to the plant would have been almost a waste of time. Instead of satisfying their natural curiosities through asking questions and receiving answers that further stimulated their imagination, the students would have left the plant with a definite feeling of resent-

ment toward both management and workers, determined never to accept employment in a textile plant and to be forever critical about a most necessary servant of men—the textile industry.

Because these letters, telling of the wide variety of impressions gained from seeing the same plant, machinery, equipment and people, contain so many valuable educational tips for management of all industries in the state, parts of many of them have been reproduced here, rather than to include a mere summarization of the observations made by all students.

To me these letters highlight one of the greatest weaknesses in our educational system. That weakness is the lack of a well-organized community-wide program which will assure that all students in all communities in the state shall have an opportunity, between the 7th and 12th grades, to study and see in action at least one example of each type of industry and business that operates in each community. Although an increasing number of industries are holding "open house" days for both adults and school students, nowhere in Connecticut or in the nation, to my knowledge, have "open house" programs been planned jointly by management and educators as a part of the curriculum to aid students in gaining a better understanding of the service functions of industry and business. Only by a true understanding of these functions can each student make the wisest choice of the vocation which is likely to give his talents the greatest opportunity for development.

Lacking in such opportunity, and without the patience to spend the time and study frequently necessary to find a vocation that satisfies them, many young men become disillusioned and poor workers, incapable of satisfying their own needs or of making a satisfactory contribution to society. From this group come the psychiatrists' patients; the gangsters who would get by force what they have failed to get by constructive accomplishment; the revolutionist who would rob other men of freedom in the hope of winning some position of power over

them; and many of the candidates for suicide.

Despite the many problems and the expense involved, the future of this nation will expand only in proportion to the ability of business management and educators to give youth sufficient understanding of the practical problems involved in operating business and industry in a free society. Let us have more visits to more plants to stir the imaginations and make wiser the vocational choices of youth. Let educators and management work together for a better national and international future by providing the most practical educational opportunity of which they are capable to the youth of today.

—The Editor.

"A FEW months ago our class began the study of textiles. We went to the library and gathered information. We made reports to the class. Some of us would form panels and hold open class discussions. We read books and made our own booklets on textiles. We all felt that it was very interesting. Then came word that a Mr. Bingham had arranged for us to make a trip to a textile industry in Rockville. Of course, we were all excited.

"At the plant the workers were willing to stop their work to explain the different operations. Our guides were also very cooperative and patient.

"Because I had given more reports on carding and the carding machine than I did anything else, I looked especially for the carding department. You may be sure that I was every bit satisfied with it. I thought that the boiler room and also the room from which the power came were fascinating. I had imagined that the plant would work only by water power. But instead, today you have self-power run by great machines. Looking at the powerful machines, which greatly ease the hard work of the men, I began to wonder what men could possibly have perfected the machines to such lengths. Many different men of the world did, I suppose.

"This trip has been so educational. I enjoyed it much more than reading

(Continued on page 30)



# General Electric's Fight Against Inflation

By C. M. LYNGE, *Manager of Employee and Community Relations, Appliance and Merchandise and Construction Materials Departments, General Electric Company, Bridgeport*

**D**ESPITE the apparent complacency of many leaders in government, business and labor circles, and a shockingly large segment of the public, the ogre of inflation is today a stark reality. It has become a giant with a whetted appetite. And day by day it grows, becoming hungrier and more destructive.

Everybody has been trying to pin the blame for the wage-price spiral on somebody else. Republicans blame Democrats; Democrats blame Republicans; business blames the government; labor blames business; the Administration blames Congress; Communists blame capitalists; and so on around the circle.

Isn't it about time we stopped kidding ourselves? We're all to blame. And we'll continue to be to blame until we replace ignorance about economic and political affairs with understanding.

Because if we don't accomplish that understanding by a majority of the American people—and in a democracy, it takes a majority—we are not only going to lose the battle of inflation but we are also going to lose our entire free economic system which has been responsible in this country for the highest standard of living ever known to man.

## Medicine Without Sugar Coating

We've got some tough medicine to take, and we've got to take it without the sugar-coating of the patent medicine doctors who proclaim that we can all have more even if we produce less. Refutation of these wild promises of "pie in the sky" is your job and mine. It's high time for management to speak up—to speak up with economic fundamentals and to atone for the greatest sin chargeable against management in the last fifteen years—which has been its silence.

Management throughout the country now has its first great, exciting opportunity in 15 years. For the short term, we can take the lead with a positive program for fighting inflation; for the long term, we can begin the strengthening of our economy, and making certain of its preservation.

## Time for Management to Speak Up

Management can begin by saying publicly what it has been saying to itself for fifteen years in hushed whis-



CARL M. LYNDE

pers in its paneled offices. There can be no question that the public is ready to listen.

To this, General Electric can testify. During most of this year, General Electric has spent of its time, money and effort in bringing to the attention of our employees, other businesses and citizens in the communities in which we operate, the economic facts of life as they relate to inflation.

Proof of the effectiveness of this program has been the enlistment of many other businesses and industries in this effort whose principal points in combating inflation are: (a) produce more; (b) buy frugally and (c) put the difference in savings.

Proof, too, has been noted in the reaction of our employees not only in a better understanding of the fact that money is, in essence, "goods and services", but in the reduction of waste, costs, absenteeism and other similar factors which contribute to the battle

to fill up empty shelves and ultimately bring prices down.

More significant still is the result of a recent Gallup poll which showed that more than half of the people in this country oppose round after round of wage increases in the knowledge that the cost of living must perforce keep pace. Even a large proportion of union members have come to understand and agree.

With the knowledge that inflation is America's Number 1 problem today, and forewarned that our very way of life hangs in the balance, General Electric undertook the first part of its "anti-inflation" program on January 1 of this year by cutting prices to the tune of \$50,000,000, fulfilling the "action" or good faith phase of its program. Since that time, it has gone all out in asking its dealers, suppliers and other industries\* to join with it in attacking the inflation problem.

It urged labor to forego a third round unless the third round was tied to an increase in worker productivity—a vital issue in the easing of auction-style bidding for scarce commodities.

It took its message to all of its nearly 200,000 employees in 97 plants from coast to coast, and carried it over to include the thought leaders and residents of these communities by means of newspaper advertisements, radio programs, direct mail, posters and a multitude of similar hard-hitting media.

The message urged simply more production by elimination of tardiness, absenteeism and other wastes, and by exercising full skill, care and effort on the job; more frugal buying to ease the purchasing strain on scarce items; and the putting of the difference in savings while holding on to old savings, to keep from swelling further the rushing torrent of buying power.

Brief, simple economic truths were set forth; advantages of the free enterprise system were explained; yes, even some of the history of our nation

(Continued on page 29)

\* Companies desiring to aid in the fight against inflation may secure complete outline of General Electric's program and other convenient aids by writing to C. M. Lynde, author of this article.



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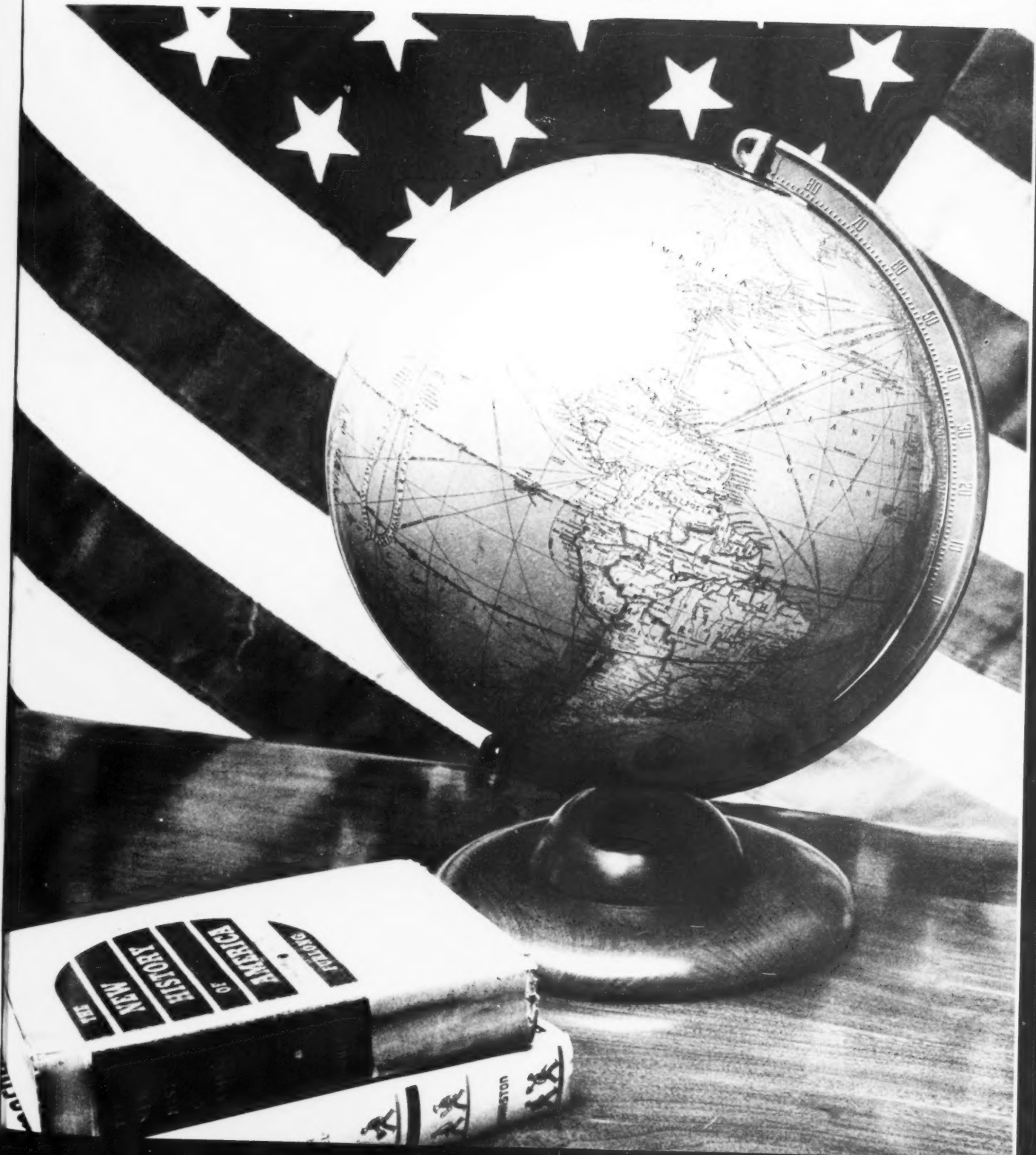
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# Marching with Democracy From Sea to Shining Sea

STUDY UNIT FOR GRADES 4-6



# Marching with Democracy From Sea to Shining Sea\*

A UNIT OF STUDY (for the fourth, fifth and sixth grades).

AMERICA'S greatest asset is her children. From among the boys and girls who are in our schools today will come the men and women who will mold the policies of the world society of tomorrow. From among those boys and girls will come the citizens who will either build or destroy our economy and our system of government.

What these children are taught, and how it is taught them will determine substantially whether or not they become builders or destroyers of society.

Those who teach our children in the schools have upon their shoulders the greatest responsibility that confronts any group in our American economic and social life. They have within their charge the future citizenry of this country, the future leadership of the world.

So that citizens of tomorrow may fully appreciate and understand our democratic way of life and be properly equipped to defend it, this unit of study will reach back into the past and catch up the threads of history in such a way as to dramatize and make challenging our struggle for individual freedom.

## Scope

The subject matter for this unit of study will touch only the high and dramatic spots in two major areas of our history, to emphasize forces, personalities and events which contributed to democracy's growth:

- (1) The colonial period when the roots of American democracy were planted on the soil of the Atlantic seaboard; and
- (2) the pioneer period when American democracy made its long march across the wilderness to the Pacific coast.

## General Purpose

The general purpose of this unit of study is to supplement and enrich the school curriculum.

\* Copyright 1948 by Texas Manufacturers Association.

Besides the textbooks already in use these additional books will make excellent source material:

*Founders of Our Country*, Coe; *Educating for Citizenship*, Coe; *Stories of Thirteen Colonies*, Gueber; *First Book of American History*, Beard and Bagley; *Beginning of Our Nation*, Knowlton and Hill; *Explorers and Founders of America*, Foote and Skinner; *Westward March of Man*, Knowlton; *Adventuring in Young America*, McGuire, Part 3, Page 229 forward; *Primary History of the United States*, McMasters; and *Building the West*, Anderson, Page 161 forward; *Long*

*Ago*, Waddell and Perry.

## Things to Emphasize

- (1) How the early settlers came to America to gain individual freedom;
- (2) How the growth of democracy and individual freedom in America is the story of the transfer of power from the king to the people.
- (3) How each town in the New England colonies was governed by a town meeting which was held once each year, and how these meetings taught the people to de-

## WHAT EDUCATORS THINK ABOUT THE STUDY AID UNITS

### "Fellow Teachers:

The reprints of citizenship materials prepared by Opal Hill Munz and made available to the people of Connecticut through 'Connecticut Industry' are filled with many concrete and helpful suggestions for teachers in the schools of Connecticut, and for leaders of young people's groups generally. 'Connecticut Industry' is performing a very worthwhile and positive service to the State Board of Education in making these materials available. The nature of these materials will undoubtedly stimulate the imagination of teachers and children and lead to fuller appreciation of the values of our democratic Society and at the same time give skill through practice in the democratic processes."—F. E. Engleman, Commissioner of Education.

"This is to confirm our telephone conversation regarding the series of articles, 'Marching with Democracy—from Sea to Shining Sea' which appeared in the magazine of The Texas Manufacturers Association.

"There is no doubt of the unusual merit of these articles. I feel that if they were made available to the elementary staffs of the state, they would be, to say the least, stimulating and inspirational. I found this to be the reaction of the group now studying with me their problems in teaching the social studies in the elementary school. While there is some doubt as to their use exactly as written, there is no doubt that many of the ideas could well be used with effectiveness."—Alexander Blair, Assistant Professor, Social Science, Teachers College of Connecticut.

"In my opinion the articles are generally good and would be useful in Connecticut schools. They deal with certain basic elements in American citizenship such as religious freedom, individual initiative, love of liberty, etc. The articles, through the use of stories, give the history of these elements in a national setting."—Palmer P. Howard, Consultant in Citizenship, State Department of Education.



cide questions for themselves in a democratic way.

- (4) How the town meeting form of government could not be used in states like Virginia because the people lived too far apart, and of how they worked out a democratic kind of government by electing representatives to meet in one place to help the governor and the council to govern the colony.
- (5) How as the New England people went farther west, they took this democratic idea of the town meeting form of government with them.
- (6) How the United States, after it became an independent nation, combined the New England town meeting form of government and the Virginia representative form of government to strengthen further the democratic processes that made the people their own rulers.
- (7) How freedom of thought and action built the freedom of enterprise—which utilizes the creative talent of all people, not just a select few.

#### Aims

The specific aims of this unit of study are:

- (1) To heighten interest in the way our democracy grew.
- (2) To give an emotional as well as an intellectual appreciation of the great democratic principles of freedom as championed and developed by our forefathers.
- (3) To begin an objective comparison of our American democracy and of totalitarian forms of government, which will gather momentum as it proceeds through this and forthcoming units of study.
- (4) To tell how the growth of democracy made possible the growth of the American individual enterprise system, which has done more for its people than any other known economy.

#### Launching the Unit

A story always serves as an excellent taking-off place for a unit of study. The one we have written for this purpose contains a large amount of factual material which will advance the aims of the unit and enable children more easily to translate them into action.

## The Story: Down to Earth

Benny Mac Hall was having so much fun at the Fourth of July carnival and picnic that he did not see the falling star-boy until he landed ker-plunk right at his feet.

Dazed and crumpled from the swift fall from the sky, the star-boy stirred, got up on one elbow, and rubbed his eyes.

As soon as he saw Benny Mac, he started asking questions. "Where am I? What's going on here? Why all the bright lights? What are all those unheavenly sounds?"

Benny Mac walked closer to the stranger and stood looking at him. "You're at the Fourth of July carnival, kid. It's loads of fun. Mother! Daddy! Come here!"

Mr. and Mrs. Hall, who had been watching a weight-guessing contest, came over to where the star-boy and Benny Mac were.

"Who is your new friend?" Mrs. Hall asked, looking first at the star-boy and then at Benny Mac.

"Would you like to come to the carnival with us?" said Mr. Hall to the bewildered star-boy.

The star-boy did not answer Mr. Hall's question. Instead he asked some more questions himself. "What is a carnival? What do you do at carnivals? They didn't have carnivals where I came from. But tell me, where am I?"

Mrs. Hall smiled at the rush of questions.

"This is Hartford, Connecticut," she said. "But who are you? And where are you from?"

"Well," said the star-boy, looking ashamed, "I guess you'd call me an unruly, disobedient star-boy, because I leaned too far over the balcony of heaven when Mother Moon and Father Sun were not looking, and fell. Finally I arrived here. Am I on Venus or am I on Mars?"

"This is the GOOD EARTH," said Mrs. Hall.

"The United States of America," said Mr. Hall.

"Hartford, Connecticut, to be exact," said Benny Mac.

The star-boy stood silent for a few moments, watching the happy, laughing people along the midway.

"Don't you do anything on GOOD EARTH but play carnival?" he asked.

"Of course," said Benny Mac. "We have work to do down here just as you had work to do up there. This is a

holiday and holidays were meant for play. On other days we work. You see, the United States of America is a democratic country where all the people rule. And in a country where all the people rule everybody has to be responsible for his share of the work . . . even boys and girls."

"You mean," said the star-boy, shaking his head in bewilderment, "there are other parts of the GOOD EARTH where the people do not rule—where—what is it you say—the countries are not democracies?"

"Check and double check," answered Benny Mac. "You catch on fast, kid. There are some countries on the GOOD EARTH where one small group of people is called an aristocracy. Then there are some countries on the GOOD EARTH where all the people are ruled by one person. That person is a dictator."

"Well, all I've got to say," said the star-boy, "is that if I lived in a country where there was a dictator I'd chase him out."

"It's not as easy as that," said Benny Mac. "In a dictatorship when the people don't like what is being done the dictator gets rid of them. He shoots them. Bang! Bang! Just like that."

"Or," said Mr. Hall, joining in the conversation, "he lets them starve in concentration camps. A dictator gets to be like a big bully. Always jumping on somebody who can't help himself. Our Fourth of July carnival reminds us to be thankful for our democratic country where the people, if they don't like what's being done can get rid of their leader and elect another one."

Mrs. Hall broke in on the conversation. "Come, Benny Mac, let's show our new friend the carnival. I think he'll learn a lot about democracy right here just by using his ears and eyes."

"Yes, let's," said Benny Mac.

"But say, what shall we call you?" Benny Mac asked, as he caught the star-boy by the hand.

"Mother Moon and Father Sun call me Antares," the star-boy said.

"Then come with us, Antares," said Benny Mac, and we'll show you the carnival."

"Thank you very much," said Antares. "But I feel so very strange here—and ignorant—you'll have to show and teach me everything."

A brisk breeze had sprung up and the flags atop all the buildings rippled

and swayed gaily.

A Boy Scout and a smaller boy stood looking up at the biggest and tallest one.

"Red says 'be brave,'" the big boy told the smaller boy. "Blue says 'be true' and white says 'be pure.'"

Antares thought the Boy Scout was crazy pretending to the little boys that colors could talk. And he told Benny Mac how he felt by describing four small fast circles on the side of his head with his index finger, and nodding toward the Boy Scout.

"How can colors talk?" he asked.

"Well, they do," Benny Mac assured him. "The colors of our flag are symbols. They stand for things we believe in, such as freedom and independence and the right to lead our own lives. Our flag means that the people rule. There are no printed words on the flags, and they cannot actually make sounds but they do say things to us."

"I see I have a lot to learn," said Antares, "if I am to become a good citizen of this country."

As they talked they started down the midway. Clear and distinct the voices of the barkers came to their ears: "HURRY! HURRY! HURRY!"

Nearby some teen-age boys flexed their muscles, and took turns at hammering away at a bell-ringing, strength-testing gadget.

At the cold drink stand a man called:

Ice cold lemonade,  
Made in the shade  
With a rusty spade.

Over and above all the other sounds could be heard the shrill squeals of the riders on the merry-go-round, the ferris wheel and the roller coaster.

It was nearly time for the speeches and Mr. Hall suggested that they walk on over to the stadium and find some good seats before the program started.

Almost at once there was the sound of stirring music mixed with a babble of voices as a parade came in sight. There were many soldiers marching and keeping time to the music which the members of the band were playing. People cheered and saluted the flags which the soldiers were carrying. Antares took off his halo-hat and held it across his heart just the way Mr. Hall and Benny Mac held their hats.

Benny Mac could see that Antares was puzzled. "We do this because we love our flag and the things it stands for," he told Antares.

"But to be truly patriotic," he went on, "means much more than saluting

the flag as it goes by. It means obeying the laws. It means making good laws. It means each one having a chance to live his life with a fair share of those things our country has for everybody."

Mr. and Mrs. Hall and Benny Mac and Antares followed the paraders into the stadium. The band was playing "The Star Spangled Banner," and everybody was standing.

Somehow Antares understood that this was another way the people had of showing love for their country which had been good to them.

Now some important looking men came to the platform and the audience grew quiet. One of the men began to speak. Antares listened attentively. He could not understand all the speaker said, but he heard words like "life and liberty" and "independence" and "patriots" and "patriotism" and "pursuit of happiness."

Later that night when it had been arranged that Antares was to live with the Hall family, and they were in the Hall's automobile driving toward home, Antares said: "Mr. Hall, tell me exactly what is the 'freedom' and 'liberty' I've heard so much about tonight."

Mr. Hall answered with a story he had often told to his own son, Benny Mac.

"Once upon a time, Antares, two fathers gave their grown sons some milk cows.

"One father forced his son to work hard, morning, noon and night, feeding and watering and milking the cows. Then when the boy sold the milk the father took all the money he got for it, and bought just barely enough food for the boy to keep him alive and just enough clothes to keep him from looking like a tramp.

"The other father wanted his son to have a sense of values about work and money and to know about responsibility. He didn't take back the money from the milk the boy sold. Instead, he let the boy keep the money to pay the bills for the hay and feed for the cows. After the boy had bought his own food and clothes he had enough money to buy another cow.

"Both sons had to work hard, but which one do you think had liberty and freedom?" asked Mr. Hall.

"The one who could make decisions for himself," Antares replied quick as a wink.

"Right-o," said Mr. Hall.

Antares and Benny Mac shared the

same room at the Hall's home that night. Their beds were side by side and very quickly they made ready for the night's rest.

With the quiet darkness all about them only lighted by the stars that shone through the large window, and the smell of the fragrant petunias in the flower bed nearby, it was natural for Antares and Benny Mac to tell their thoughts to each other before going to sleep.

They whispered a bit of their plans for the next day. Then soon Antares began to talk of things he had been thinking about.

He said, "Benny Mac, I want to stay here on GOOD EARTH and learn to be a good citizen. Will you help me to learn?"

Benny Mac's hand reached across the dark distance to Antares' bed and caught Antares' hand in his own. "Of course, I will," he said. "I still have a lot to learn myself. We'll learn together. You must go to school with me when it starts again in September."

"Yes, I'd like that," said Antares. "It will keep me from being homesick."

"Well, in school you'll learn what good citizenship is and how to practice it, too. Miss Hamilton, our teacher says it's plenty important to practice what you preach. She says our jails are full of people who know the Ten Commandments but failed to practice them."

"Just like our milky way is filled with stars who know how to twinkle," said Antares, "but failed to practice what they knew. But tell me, just how do you learn to be a good citizen? Will it be hard?"

"Jeepers, no," said Benny Mac. "It won't be hard in Miss Hamilton's room. We'll be learning about how the early settlers came to our country so they could be free to rule themselves. We'll be learning of how from the beginning democracy marched clear across the United States—from sea to shining sea—just like it says in the song you'll learn at school. But Miss Hamilton makes learning just like a game. We listen to stories, make things, take trips, talk to people, write plays and give programs. Before you can say 'Twinkle, twinkle, little star,' it is all over and school is out."

"Sounds like clouds of fun," said Antares as he drifted off to sleep.

# Things to Make and Do

Creative activities, as every teacher knows, help to make a course of study interesting and purposeful.

The activities suggested here are planned with the thought that they will reemphasize learning that has already taken place from the presentation of factual material from textbooks and discussions about the growth of democracy.

## Giant Picture-Dictionary

Make a giant picture-dictionary of words used in developing this course of study that define and interpret democracy.

The pages of the book should be made of drawing paper, 36 by 24 inches, and only one word, with its definition and illustrations should appear on a page.

One of the interest groups should be responsible for making the pages, binding the book, and setting it up on an easel for reference, after the entire class has made a list of words and written their definitions.

The final work would involve lettering the words and their definitions, and appropriately illustrating each word with pictures taken from magazines or drawn by the pupils (see illustrations).

Words such as these will be a part of the list: pioneer, frontiersman, town meeting, representative, pilgrims, compact, selectman, citizen, democracy, dictatorship, totalitarianism, dictator, king, self-government, patriot, patriotism, liberty, independence, justice, freedom, revolution, pursuit of happiness.

Example definition: Town meeting—A meeting which the pilgrims held to elect officers, pass laws, and vote taxes. When all the citizens have a part in the government as they did in the town meeting, we call it a democratic government.

## Dramatization

Dramatize a town meeting in which the pupils write dialogue emphasizing the democratic procedures which gave the people on both sides of a

## DICTATORSHIP ONE rules all



## DEMOCRACY ALL rule themselves



**SAY IT WITH ANIMALS**—From the time the Aesop Fables were written to the present, animals have been used to symbolize human action and behavior. Here is one way to use them to interpret the meaning of words for the giant picture dictionary.

question a chance to say how they feel. If the pupils do not have time to write their own play, one already written may be provided from *Plays for Civic Days*, by A. P. Sanford.

## Hall of Fame

Assign one interest group the task of making a hall of fame by modelling in clay six-inch-high figures of historical characters who chartered the democratic form of government in our country.

They will likely want to build a ledge on which to display the figures and to letter a short biographical

sketch on small placards to attach to the pedestals on which the figures stand.

## Examples:

I am George Washington. I once said, "Our country will be happier if everyone in it plays the part of a good citizen. I helped win our country's independence. I once refused to be a military dictator. Instead I became the first president, because I wanted our country to be ruled by *all* the people rather than by *one* or by a *few*."

I am Andrew Jackson. I was the first president who did not come from a wealthy family. I was the seventh



president. Plain people elected me. I was self-educated. I was tough and determined, and people nicknamed me Old Hickory. "Let the people rule," was my motto.

I am Grover Cleveland. I said that though the people support the government, the government should not support the people.

#### Picture Study

Obtain a large copy of the picture

GEORGE WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, from Perry Picture Company, Malden, Massachusetts, to display on schoolroom wall. Smaller prints may be obtained to give each pupil if the teacher wishes to do so.

Give a classroom interpretation of this picture at the time of the Revolutionary War is being studied. Stress the fact that when Washington re-

signed his commission as Commander-in-Chief on December 23, 1783, soon after peace was signed with England, he was showing he had no desire to head a military dictatorship as some officers had insisted on his doing. Point out that Washington felt excessively large standing armies were incompatible with the principles of democracy, and a threat to the liberties of a free people. Mention might also be made that this has been proved true over and over again in dictator-controlled countries, where large standing armies are always maintained to enforce the will of the dictator on the people.

#### An Outdoor Map

Find a flat place out-of-doors on the school yard and measure off a plot about seven by twelve feet. Dig an outline map of the United States with hoes. If the plot is sand or clay, it will be a simple matter to mold the mountains and dig the lakes and rivers.

Names of places may be made like road signs and stuck into the map to mark places that indicate milestones in democracy's growth; as, Massachusetts where the town meeting form of government began, Virginia where the representative form of government started, the seven frontiers which marked democracy's Westward expansion, and Philadelphia where our Declaration of Independence was written and signed.

#### Flexibility of Unit of Study

This unit of study is as flexible as the imaginative teacher wants to make it. It may be used in its entirety or broken down into shorter units as time and opportunity dictate.

For a short course of study the story "Down to Earth," together with several creative activities might be used.

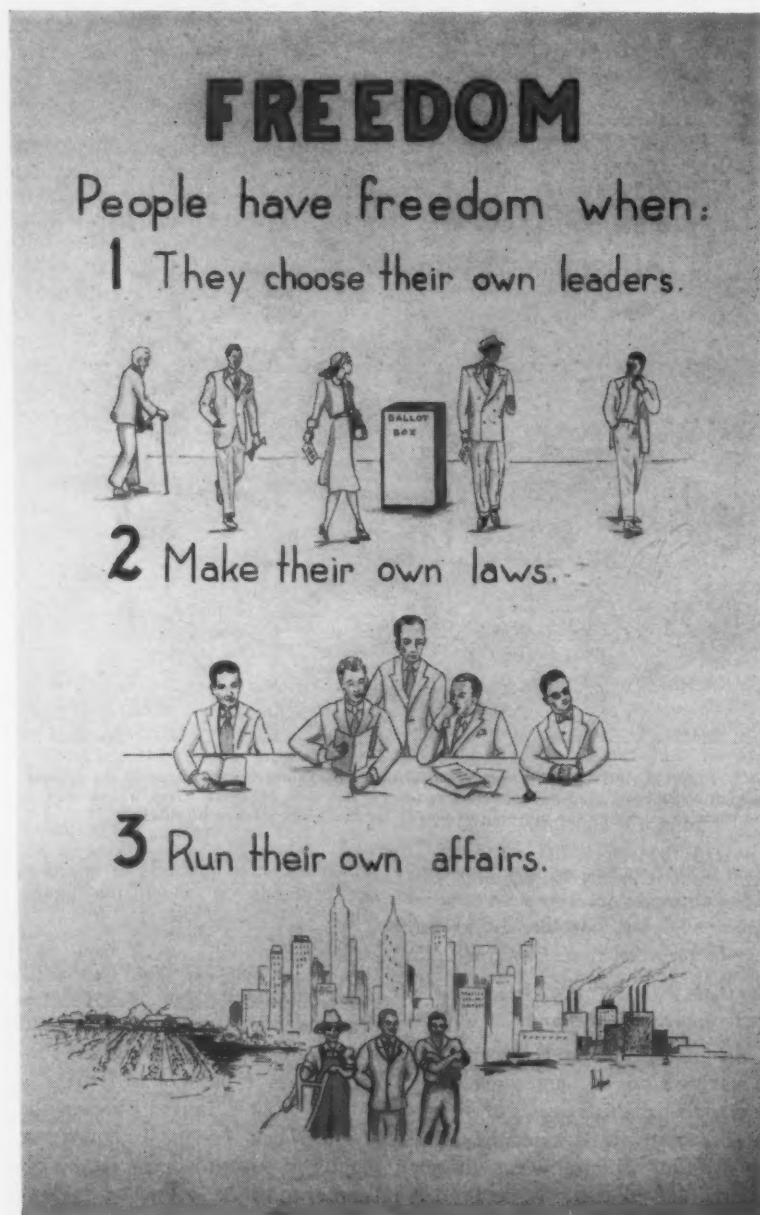
The picture interpretation of GEORGE WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF could be lifted from the course of study to become an excellent part of a George Washington birthday program.

#### Culminating Program

Pupils gain much joy from sharing things they have learned with other groups.

A culminating program might be given to which parents and pupils of other age-levels are invited.

The program could center around the dramatization of town hall meetings and it would provide for an exhibit and explanation of the creative projects.



PICTURE METHOD—When pupils see what they are taught, the learning process is more easily accomplished and its results more lasting. Here is one way to define and illustrate the word "freedom" for a page in the giant picture dictionary.





## HAVE YOU CUT YOUR INSURANCE BILLS BY 1/5th?

Your answers to these questions may show you the way to reduced insurance costs.

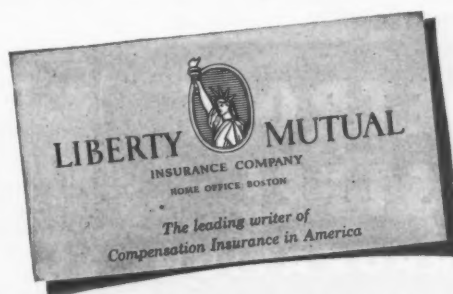
**Q. 1—Have you received dividends on premiums at policy renewal time?** The answer is "yes" if you have been insured under the Liberty Mutual plan. Direct dealing with responsible policyholders enables us to keep losses and expenses at a minimum. We have always returned substantial dividends to policyholders.

**Q. 2—How complete is your loss prevention program?** Here's the answer if you are insured by Liberty Mutual, a leading writer of compensation insurance in Connecticut—and nationwide. Our staff of specialists in loss prevention, industrial hygiene and other allied fields offer you 30 basic services. These services are fitted into a custom-made plan to meet the particular needs of your plant.

**Q. 3—How are your claims handled?** Under the Liberty Mutual plan, our own claims staff works with you to control your losses. Prompt, skillful handling of claims results on the average in lower medical costs and shorter disability than the average for all other insurance companies.

**Q. 4—Have you had your entire insurance program**

checked within the last year? If you haven't, why not have Liberty Mutual make a free analysis of your policies? We'll also give you an estimate of the saving you could have enjoyed under our plan. There's no obligation. For if we can't show you how you could have reduced your losses . . . secured better coverage . . . or cut down your costs—we won't ask you to buy. Write, telephone or visit your nearest Liberty Mutual office listed below.



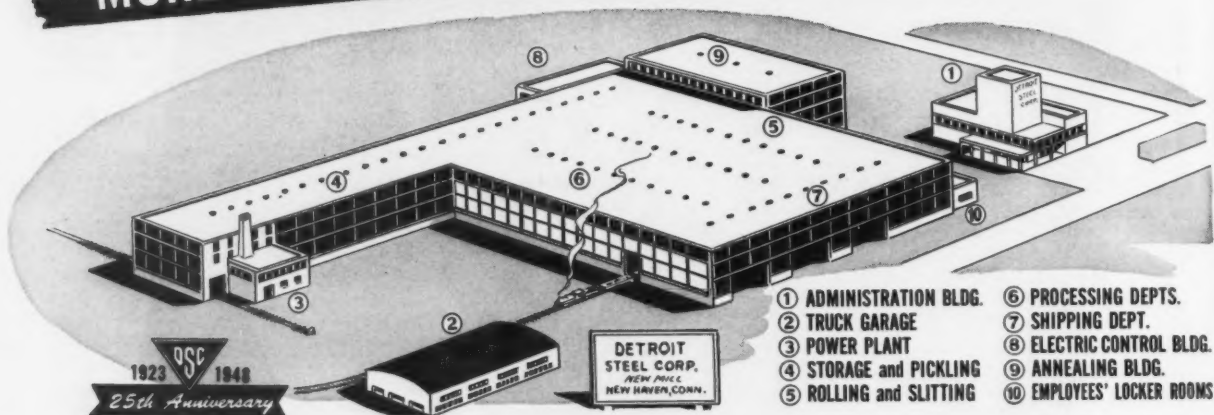
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Sky-View Illustration of General Layout of Our New Eastern Plant

## Here's How We're Going to Have More Steel for You . . . .



**Dependable Dan Our Customers' Man  
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Frankly, we may be unable to accept new business now, but looking ahead, we would like to keep you informed about our expanding facilities.

Now under construction . . . a big, new cold rolled strip mill in New Haven, Conn., scheduled to begin rolling by January 1, 1949 . . . to give Eastern customers 60,000 tons additional producing capacity . . . practically at their stockroom doors.

Improvements at our Detroit Mill to step up that unit's producing capacity to 150,000 tons a year . . . to increase the supply of cold rolled strip available to Midwestern customers by about 35,000 tons a year.

### And D.S.C. Reminds You . . . .

That our Detroit mill . . . our Reliance Division network and our Craine-Schrage Steel Division will continue to do everything possible to keep your production rolling . . . giving every account equitable consideration . . . constantly planning and working toward greater production and supply . . . and towards higher standards of steel service.

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Drill Rod . . . Wire Rope, etc.

# NEWS FORUM

This department includes a digest of news and comment about Connecticut Industry of interest to management and others desiring to follow industrial news and trends.

**THE APPOINTMENT** of Paul V. Hayden as industrial manager for The Connecticut Light and Power Company, and Robert M. Keeney as rate engineer, has been announced by A. V. S. Lindsley, vice president in charge of sales for the Connecticut utility.

Mr. Hayden, formerly attached to the company's sales staff as engineer for special assignments, will be responsible for planning industrial, commercial and community development. Mr. Keeney, former industrial manager, will take over all rate assignments of the company.

★ ★ ★

**FOUR RECENT EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS** at the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company, Plainville, have been announced by President Elmer T. Carlson.

Paul H. Goodell of West Hartford was named manager of industrial heating sales. A native of Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Goodell joined the Trumbull firm in 1943 to develop the infrared Raymerson oven at the Norwood, Ohio plant, after serving five years as manager of the Radiant Heating Division of the C. M. Hall Lamp Co., Detroit.

W. B. Dixey was appointed manager of the new merchandising division, which has absorbed the advertising division and will be responsible

for advertising and sales promotional activities. He was formerly engaged in advertising work with Sears Roebuck and Company, the New York Daily News and General Electric.

William J. Batchler has been named manager of government sales for the company. He has been associated with the firm for 17 years and was formerly Atlantic district manager.

J. E. Van Effen will replace Mr. Batchler as manager of the Atlantic district. He was formerly associated with Standard Oil as a chemical engineer.

★ ★ ★

**PROMINENT IN CONNECTICUT MANUFACTURING CIRCLES**, Frederick M. Holmes, chairman of the board of directors of the North & Judd Mfg. Co., New Britain, died recently.

He entered the employ of the New Britain firm in 1900 as a bookkeeper and was promoted through the positions of cashier, purchasing agent and office manager. In October, 1914, he was elected assistant treasurer, and in December, 1917, assistant manager. He became vice president and treasurer in 1918, and in 1922 was elected president of the company.

In September, 1945, after 45 years of service, he was made chairman, being succeeded as president by Frederick L. Morrow.

## The Cover



A GRAPHIC Representation of Learning as the Keystone of Better Living.

Mr. Holmes was a director of the New Britain General Hospital and a member of the Budget Committee of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut.

★ ★ ★

**FRANKLIN STARR JEROME**, president of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, Seymour, died recently at the New Haven Hospital.

Mr. Jerome, whose home was in Orange, was also president of the Seymour Trust Company and served as an officer of the American Crucible Company, Seymour Products Company, the Naugatuck Valley Company, the Pond Lily Company of New Haven and the Doolittle Lake Corporation, Norwalk.

★ ★ ★

**WALTER E. DITMARS**, president of the Gray Manufacturing Company, Hartford, has announced the appointment of Reginald H. Larkins to the post of general sales manager of the Autograph Company of New York, Incorporated, a wholly-owned sales subsidiary of Gray. Mr. Larkin was for-

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**NEVER BEFORE** have two colliers of the "Seam" class been at the dock of the T. A. D. Jones and Company, Inc. at the same time. The vessel on the left is the "Sewanee Seam" discharging a cargo of the finest New River coal for distribution throughout Connecticut. The vessel on the right is the "Sewell Seam" taking on Bunker "C" Fuel Oil from the tanks of the T. A. D. Jones and Company, Inc.

**THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD** and the most modern are these Seam vessels, having a cargo capacity of almost 12,000 net tons of coal.

**AT NEW HAVEN**, the T. A. D. Jones and Company, Inc., maintains the only commercial tidewater dock between Providence and New York equipped to handle these huge vessels.

**T. A. D. JONES & COMPANY, INC.**  
 NEW HAVEN • BRIDGEPORT  
 CONNECTICUT



merly associated with the International Business Machine Corporation.

It is planned that a program designed to widen the scope of distribution and sales of the Audograph Electronic Soundwriter will soon be put into effect under Mr. Larkins' direction.

A training school for sales personnel will be established in Hartford, with negotiations for additional sales and service offices and distribution points nearing completion.

★ ★ ★

**THREE RETIREMENTS OF OFFICIALS** of New Departure Division of General Motors Corporation, Bristol, have recently been announced.

A combined service of 102 years has been brought to an end with the retirement of Charles R. Anderson, former divisional comptroller, Willis P. Fraser, former construction engineer, and Raymond G. Hutchinson, formerly general superintendent of the division's ordnance plant.

★ ★ ★

**THE COMPANY WHOSE POSTAGE METERS** now stamp and seal more than half the outgoing mail of American business, has recently introduced a new device for opening incoming mail.

The product is a new desk model letter-opening machine called the Model LH "MailOpener", now being produced by Pitney-Bowes, Inc. Stamford.

Especially designed and priced for offices with relatively light incoming mail, the new "MailOpener" brings to smaller business the same advantages



THE NEW "MAILOPENER", a desk model letter-opening machine produced by Pitney-Bowes, Inc.

that high-speed, automatic letter-opening machines have long given big business—the elimination of hand-slitting of envelopes, the saving of important time at the beginning of the business day, and the convenience of mechanical mail opening.

Pitney-Bowes' new "MailOpener" was styled by William O'Neil, noted industrial designer. The housing is an aluminum alloy die casting which mounts a cutting blade and shear plate of hardened steel, precision ground. The device is finished in a soft tone of tan to harmonize with both traditional and modern desk tops.

★ ★ ★

**H. M. DANIELS** was recently appointed vice president and general sales manager of M. T. Rhodes, Inc. He formerly served for eight years as assistant sales manager of Ansco, Binghamton, New York, and has also been associated with Sears, Roebuck and Company in the merchandising and research departments. More recently he has been connected with the Kalart Company, Inc., Stamford as assistant manager.

A graduate of the United States Military Academy, Mr. Daniels served during the war as an instructor at the Academy for two and a half years.

★ ★ ★

**THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION** has launched Connecticut's first detailed soil survey, under the direction of Dr. C. L. W. Swanson, Soils Department head.

When the survey is completed a report will be compiled by the Experiment Station containing information of value to farmers, city planners, prospective home buyers and builders, engineers and foresters. The report will tell just which of Connecticut's 150 types of soil is present in a particular area. The report will be broken down by county, and will be published with a detailed color soil map of each county. Aerial photographs will be used in the field as maps.

★ ★ ★

**ROY E. PETERSON** has been named vice president in charge of manufacturing at the E. H. Hotchkiss Company, Norwalk, succeeding Charles H. Somers, who has transferred to the parent corporation, The Fyr-Fyter Company of Dayton, Ohio, where he has assumed general responsibilities for all manufacturing operations.



## Does Your Plant Need this 10-Ton Yard Crane!

Immediately available! One Model YC9 Link-Belt Speeder Cargo Crane—20 foot revolving boom—10-ton capacity at 4 foot radius. Solid rubber tires. Ideal for use in stockyard work. Rebuilt and guaranteed.

*Inquire Today*

**H. O. Penn Machinery Co. Inc.**  
136 Day Street  
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## REPLACEMENT RESERVES

*Management should know the excess of replacement cost over original cost of its plant facilities — a realistic approach to measuring "earnings after provision for replacements".*

*The* **AMERICAN APPRAISAL**  
*Company*

*Over Fifty Years of Service*  
**OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES**

Mr. Peterson joined the company in 1927, serving in the various positions of draftsman, designer, factory superintendent, plant manager and assistant vice president of manufacturing.

★ ★ ★

**THE BRIDGEPORT BRASS COMPANY**, Bridgeport, has announced that it has formally acquired the title from the War Assets Administration of the \$17,000,000 brass plant at Indianapolis, Ind., constructed seven years ago.

Plans for the building of the plant were formulated in 1947 when studies of the nation's brass facilities, made by Herman W. Steinkraus, chairman of the board of the Bridgeport Brass Company, showed that the industry's capacity was only about 65 per cent, based on war-time requirements.

★ ★ ★

**A PINKING SHEAR OF UNIQUE DESIGN** is a new Connecticut product just announced by the Florian Manufacturing Company, Plantsville.

The shear, especially designed for home dressmaking, is said by its maker to give pinking a professional touch more easily. Its principle is based on continuous, roll feed discs instead of shear blades.

★ ★ ★

**THE JUNE ISSUE OF "THE MAINSPRING"**, published by the divisions of Associated Spring Corporation, marks the 25th anniversary of the corporation by printing this modest, interesting review of the corporation's birth and growth:

"In the early twenties, with automobile production on the increase, a strong desire developed on the part of customers of The Wallace Barnes Company, Bristol, for a plant to be located in Detroit.

"During the summer of 1922, on account of this apparent demand, the Barnes interests initiated an arrangement with two very successful and well-established firms, the William D. Gibson Company, Chicago, and the Raymond Manufacturing Company of Corry, Pennsylvania, under which these three companies cooperated in the establishment of a new plant in Detroit in November of that year named Barnes, Gibson, Raymond, Inc.

On January 6, 1923, the formation of the Associated Spring Corporation was completed and marked the amalgamation of firms having many years of experience in the manufacture of springs. During the same year the Dunbar Brothers Company of Bristol was acquired, as well as the Wallace Barnes Company, Limited, of Hamilton, Ontario.

"The historical background of the firms in the corporation is most interesting. No doubt the first spring plant in the United States was located in Connecticut, probably the oldest being Dunbar's which was established in 1945. This firm made clock springs and later hoop skirt springs, which were used as frames for crinoline skirts.

"In 1857 Wallace Barnes started making clock springs and also springs for hoop skirts. In 1869 the William D. Gibson Company was started in Chicago, making springs for upholstery purposes. In 1833 Raymond started the manufacture of baby jumpers, a patented device similar to a swing, requiring several extension springs.

All these companies gradually added other lines such as broom holders, springs for cleaning chimneys of kerosene lamps, trouser guards for bicycle riders, anti-rattler, whiffletree springs for buggies, doorbell and bicycle bell springs, flat washers, legging springs, saddle springs and many other items. A review of springs produced in past years is a reminder of the various changes that have occurred in our way of living. Business was developed slowly and consistently.

"The advent of the automobile and the increased development of electrical mechanical devices (refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, etc.) gave a big impetus to the spring business.

"According to the Bureau of the Census, total usage of mechanical springs is about three and one-half times greater today than in 1934."

★ ★ ★

**HERMAN A. PAPENFOTH**, secretary-treasurer of the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company, Plainville, was elected vice president of the National Association of Cost Accountants. Mr. Papenfoth has been a member of the National group since 1929, and was a former president of the Hartford chapter.

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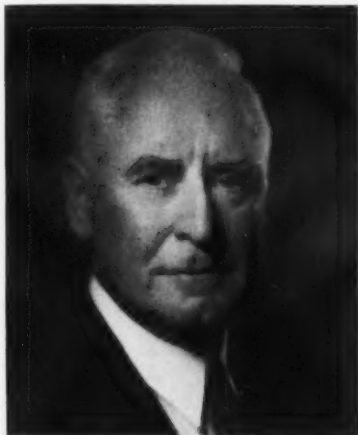
**WIREMOLD**

**ELECTRIC WIRING  
RACEWAYS & FITTINGS**

MORE THAN ADEQUATE WIRING

THE WIREMOLD COMPANY HARTFORD 10, CONNECTICUT

**FERNLEY H. BANBURY** of Farrel-Birmingham Company, Inc., has been awarded an honorary degree of doctor of engineering at Purdue University. A graduate of Purdue in the class of 1906, Mr. Banbury received this recognition for having attained international prominence in industry as the inventor of the Banbury mixer.



F. H. BANBURY

The first model of this machine, which is now universally used in the rubber industry and for processing plastics, linoleum, asphaltic materials, paints, etc., was produced in 1916, when Mr. Banbury became associated with Birmingham Iron Foundry, now the Derby plant of Farrel-Birmingham Company.

Although retired since 1943 as head of the company's Banbury mixer department, Mr. Banbury still remains active in the capacity of consulting engineer, and serves on the company's board of directors.

★ ★ ★

**EDWARD N. STANLEY**, who served for more than half a century as a director of The Stanley Works, New Britain, passed away recently.

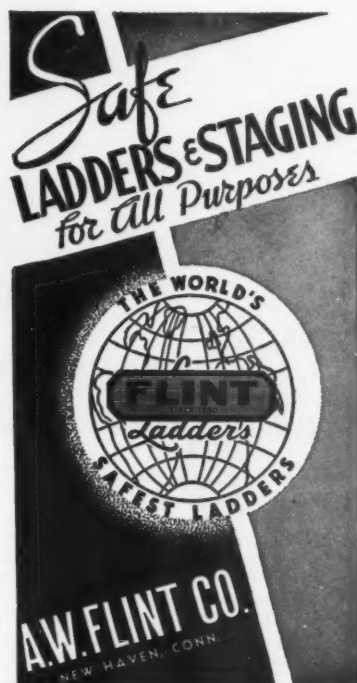
At a meeting of the board of directors following his death Lawrence C. Humason, president of the Humason Manufacturing Co., Forestville, was elected to fill the unexpired term arising from Mr. Stanley's death.

★ ★ ★

**SEVEN WINNERS** of the second annual sales contest sponsored by the Tilo Roofing Company, Inc., Stratford, were selected recently when Tilo executives and district managers of their New Haven and Bridgeport offices met in Stratford with represen-

tatives of their advertising agency, Ormsbee, Moore and Gilbert, Inc., Milford.

Winner of the first prize, a G-E radio-phonograph console, was L. B. Hall, salesman at the Ardmore, Pennsylvania office. Other winners were Fred Tobin and William Ford, both of Rochester, New York; Charles Kinsman of Stratford, A. Parella of Middletown, New York; H. Gilmore of Medford, Massachusetts and Charles Drago of Lackawanna, New York.



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### DESIGN for Connecticut Manufacturers

Mechanical knowledge and ingenuity, backed by years of practical experience in engineering, design and manufacturing, has made it possible for us to solve many design and development problems for Connecticut manufacturers.

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*Special Devices*  
Serving Connecticut Industry and Science  
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## FIRE BRICK

IN ANY SHAPE  
OR QUALITY DESIRED



THE  
**HOWARD COMPANY**

250 BOULEVARD  
NEW HAVEN, CONN.  
TEL. 7-2040

ANOTHER SPECIAL DEVICE



ASSIGNMENT NO. 1506—  
Produce an automatic molding machine for plastic impregnated paper cups. The above illustrates the resulting machine with unique, double-action spring loaded punch.





## COMPLETE BOILER PLANT IN ONE PACKAGE . . .

Ready to slide into your plant, the Steam-Pak Generator provides boiler, oil burner and accessories including automatic controls all York-Shipley engineered, to give you greater operating efficiency and economy. If you need an automatic boiler plant for high or low pressure steam or hot water, the Steam-Pak Generator is the answer.

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**NORTHERN HEATING  
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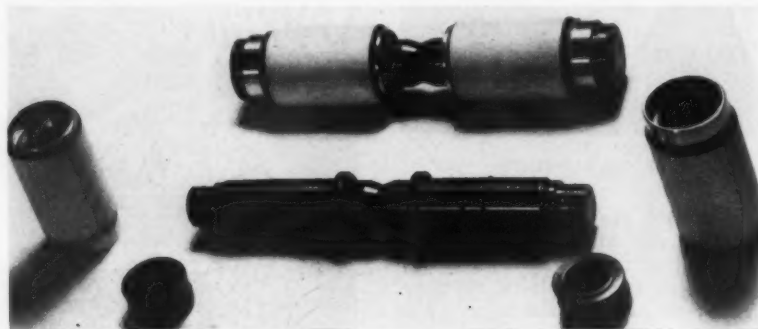
P. O. Box 26,  
West Hartford (10), Conn.

Telephone 2-0404

A NEW LINE OF needle bearing top rolls has been developed by the Torrington Company, Torrington, for use in various positions on roving and spinning frames.

The new top rolls are compact units and are dimensionally interchangeable with other types of top rolls. Small OD in relation to bore of the needle bearings allows use of a large arbor which gives freedom from deflection, yet provides adequate cross-section for a durable shell and housing. The high radial capacity, derived from the large area of bearing contact surface, insures many years of service, according to the maker.

Four rubber seals prevent the leakage of lubricant, assuring a cleaner product and increasing the interval between picking.



NEEDLE BEARING TOP ROLLS of the design illustrated have been adopted as standard equipment in the middle row of the Saco-Lowell Shaw Controlled Draft System for roving and yarn. A development of The Torrington Company.

IT HAS BEEN REVEALED that Kaman Aircraft's model K-190 helicopter has completed the Civil Aeronautics Administration 100 hours endurance test at the company's plant at Bradley Field. In meeting the C. A. A.'s requirements, the helicopter operated 71 hours at full power and 31 hours at 80% power.

Significant is the fact that the 102 hours of severe operations were completed without adjustment or replacement of any part on the machine. Periodic shutdowns were utilized for refueling and visual inspection only.

★ ★ ★

AS A FURTHER STEP IN ITS PROGRAM to serve its customers from coast to coast, Powdrell and Alexander, Inc., Danielson, has planned the establishment of a Los Angeles branch factory to contain 35,000 square feet. The plant will be used for curtain production and is

scheduled to go into operation this month.

The company has other curtain production plants at Springfield, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C.

Jack Margolin formerly with Davison and Paxon, Atlanta, Ga., has been named west coast manager, assisted by Vernon Perry.

★ ★ ★

AN AGREEMENT HAS RECENTLY been signed between Colt's Manufacturing Company and the Army whereby Colt's will sponsor an Ordnance Small Arms Maintenance Company of the Organized Reserve Corps under the War Department affiliation program.

The unit will be a federally-recognized Reserve component of the Army,

capable of mobilization and service if and when needed in a national emergency.

The agreement was signed by Graham H. Anthony, president of the company, and Lt. Col. A. M. Johnson, deputy district chief, Springfield Ordnance District, for Maj. Gen. E. S. Hughes, chief of ordnance, Department of the Army.

★ ★ ★

THE LATEST SURVEY OF BUSINESS PRACTICES conducted by the National Industrial Conference Board reveals that physical output per man hour at present exceeds that of a year ago for slightly more than two-thirds of all companies cooperating in the survey. Only 10% of the companies surveyed report a decline, while the remainder indicate no change.

Many factors have contributed to the higher level of productivity, the survey points out, but that most fre-



quently mentioned is improved equipment and tools. The majority of companies indicate that the workers are better supplied with tools than in the prewar period, 1939 to 1941, when increased productivity was reported by slightly more than three-fifths of the companies surveyed.

Other reasons listed are improved material flow, decreased labor turnover, better production methods and plant layouts, more efficient material handling and adoption of incentive plans. The latter is credited with having been "largely responsible" for increased output in some cases.

Some of the leading industries most heavily represented among the 67% of the companies reporting higher labor productivity than in 1947 are automobiles and equipment, industrial machinery, machine tools, office equipment, paper and steel.

★ ★ ★

**JACOB H. HAGOPIAN**, treasurer and one of the founders of the Peter Paul Candy Company, Naugatuck, died recently in Los Angeles, California.

A native of Syria, Mr. Hagopian was one of six men who founded the candy manufacturing firm in New Haven in 1919. The company located in Naugatuck in 1922.

He is survived by Mrs. Hagopian, a daughter, two brothers and three sisters.

★ ★ ★

**THE FIFTY YEAR CLUB** of R. Wallace & Sons Company, Wallingford, has just accepted its fourth member. She is Miss Belle McDonald of the San Francisco office, who marked the completion of her 50th year with the firm at a dinner party in her honor at Villa Chartier, a well known Bay area restaurant in San Mateo, Calif. She was presented with an engraved wrist watch, a suitably inscribed testimonial, and a diamond studded "Fifty Year Club" pin.

Miss McDonald became associated with the W. B. Glidden Co., of San Francisco in 1898. The Glidden Company represented Wallace on the Pacific coast until a Wallace branch office was established in 1931. Miss McDonald is cashier and bookkeeper.

William W. Rich, president of the company, and Donald W. Leach, vice president and general sales manager, were present at the dinner.



## Dictate while you travel

... and return to a clear desk!

Here is a profitable tip for your next business trip . . . take along a **SOUNDSCRIBER** Portable the very next time you head for the field. This silent, dutiful "secretary" is ready . . . day or night, and week-ends, too . . . to take down your thoughts . . . speed facts from the firing-line direct to your office or factory . . . giving you an accurate, up-to-the-minute report of your relations with customers and prospects.

Get the jump on competition! Dictate reports, memos, instructions,

letters . . . on the train, in your hotel room, or your automobile . . . *while the facts are fresh.*

**SOUNDSCRIBER** Portables convert travel-time into profit . . . keep work from piling up back at the office . . . speed your field work . . . increase calls, multiply profit opportunities.

Produce more profits with this revolutionary business tool which, incidentally, is the *only complete, self-contained* dictation unit, and a truly handsome piece of business luggage besides. Mail coupon now!

SoundScriber discs hold up to 30 minutes of dictation—are easily indexed, routed, filed or mailed. Radio-clear quality insures accurate transcription. Low first cost, lower operating cost.



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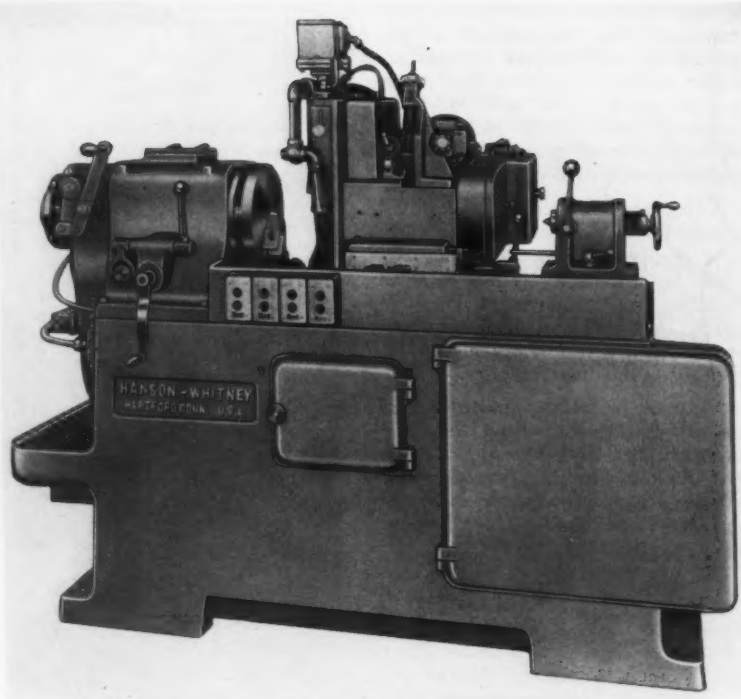
Dept. CI-9

**ORIGINALLY DISPLAYED** at the 1947 Machine Tool Show, the new Thread Grinder developed by The Hanson-Whitney Machine Co., Hartford, has recently been placed on the market with important new developments designed to provide uninterrupted, high speed, lower cost grinding of external threads.

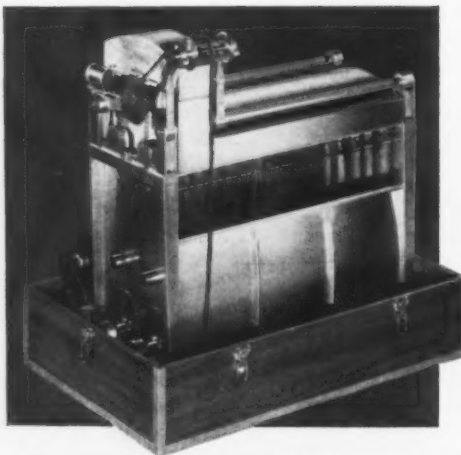
Features of the machine include a master roll to maintain the life of a crusher roll, which in turn crush-forms the grinding wheel with a wide variety of multi-thread patterns which are then transferred to the work. All operations of the machine, with the exception of work loading, are automatically controlled.

The purpose of the master roll is to provide the means to transfer the original thread pattern (through the grinding wheel) to the crusher roll, when the crusher roll pattern has been worn down by repeated crushing of the wheel.

According to the company, one advantage of the machine is that it permits the threading and forming of heat-treated material that is too hard to be thread-milled.



**HANSON-WHITNEY'S NEW SEMI-AUTOMATIC THREAD GRINDER**



*We cordially invite your inquiry, without obligation, that we may thoroughly demonstrate our usefulness to you.*

## 40 lbs. "EQUALS" 2 TONS

The working model here illustrated (in the bottom of its carrying case) is only 24" by 22" by 12", weighing a mere 40 pounds whereas the real machine measures 10' by 9'4" by 3'8" and weighs nearly 4,000 pounds!

A manufacturer developed this equipment and was ready to market it . . . but how show this 2-ton machine to prospective customers all over the country? The answer: a precision working model, built by us, which actually runs and demonstrates every function right in a customer's office. No amount of sales material can approach the selling power of a working model!

Your product too, simple or intricate, heavy or light, large or small, may be effectively and economically precision modelled.

# INDUSTRIAL MODELS

**— ROCKPORT — MAINE —**

Models of PLANT LAYOUTS • OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS • MACHINERY • EQUIPMENT  
EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNS • DISPLAY MINIATURES • STORES • ARCHITECTURAL PLANS  
TRAFFIC SYSTEMS • OUTDOOR WORK AREAS

**THE APPOINTMENT OF** Donald C. Chase to the position of manager of rubber and plastics machinery sales was recently announced by Farrel-Birmingham Company, Inc., Ansonia.

Mr. Chase has been with the company since 1940 when he joined the organization as assistant to W. A. Gordon, inventor of the Gordon plasticator. He has had a wide experience in the design and operation of extruding machines as well as other types of rubber and plastics processing machinery. Prior to his present appointment he was assistant manager of the rubber and plastics machinery sales division.



DONALD C. CHASE

**AT NEW DEPARTURE DIVISION**, General Motors Corporation, the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW-CIO, and Local 626 have recently relinquished their claim as the collective bargaining agent and representative of the division's office and plant clerical and drafting employees.

Announcement of the union's decision was made in a letter to Robert T. Collins, New Departure's director of personnel. The communication read as follows:

"This is to advise that we, the International Union, United Automobile Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW-CIO and Local 626, do not claim to represent the majority of the employees in two departments, office workers and draftsmen at your plant."

The move on the part of the union

in disclaiming itself as the workers' representative came at a time when plans for an NLRB conducted decertification were being made.

Company officials have revealed that since the office union was formed three years ago only four meetings have been held and that no formal grievances have been filed.

★ ★ ★

## IT'S **BARNEY'S** OF HARTFORD

- For Executive and Office Furniture
- Shop Equipment

*Free Delivery Anywhere  
in the  
State of Connecticut*

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A Representative Will  
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NEW **40 H. P.**  
**WESTINGHOUSE**  
**COMPRESSOR**  
**MODEL 3CMB-203**

WITH LOAD AND  
UNLOAD CONTROL

3 PHASE 60 CYCLE MOTOR  
ACROSS THE LINE STARTER

**THE STANDARD CYCLE AND AUTO  
SUPPLY COMPANY**  
WINSTED • CONNECTICUT



## MAIN and RANGE PULLOUT SWITCHES

for  
Entrance and Loadside Service



No. 264

Federal NOARK manufactures a complete line of service entrance equipment for the home. Bulletin No. 264, shown above, furnishes safe fused protection in homes requiring sixty ampere services or less.



No. 264C

The 264C, shown above, is similar in appearance to the Bulletin No. 264. This switch, however, is wired internally so that the range fuses are in parallel with the main fuses and it is equipped with main lugs which will accommodate 100 ampere conductors. In addition, Federal NOARK manufactures a complete line of multibreaker equipment. The "Federalog" has a full listing of both types of equipment. Write for your free copy today.

**FEDERAL**  
**ELECTRIC PRODUCTS COMPANY**  
50 Paris Street Newark 5, N. J.  
Plants:  
Hartford, Conn. St. Louis, Mo.  
Newark, N. J. Long Island City, N. Y.

## The Emergency Scrap Iron & Steel Drive

(Continued from page 7)

Chairman, Vice Chairman and Secretary to acquaint them with the zone plan.

3. Appointment of local committees by each zone chairman, and meeting with them to acquaint them with the program, to plan for zone meetings not later than September 2nd, and to select Scrap Representatives in smaller towns.

4. Zone meetings of manufacturers and representatives of other business enterprises and farm groups likely to have scrap, for the discussion of the present situation in the zone, acquainting businessmen with the emergency need for scrap, explaining the plans for collecting dormant scrap iron and steel, and requesting the appointment of Scrap Managers in each plant in the area.

In all these arrangements the need for adequate publicity was stressed, particularly on the zone level. Also, Instruction Sheets and Scrap Collection Reports were provided to assist the Scrap Managers and Representa-

tives in spotting the best types of dormant scrap, in facilitating record keeping of the amounts of scrap collected and sold by each company in each zone. The plan contemplated announcement of collections made weekly in each zone, and later the weekly total for the state—all through direct mail bulletins, the press and radio.

Although it was not feasible, in the opinion of the State Committee, to set a quota for the state, zone chairmen were asked to exert maximum effort to meet, and surpass if possible, any previous record total collection of industrial and farm scrap. Because it is estimated that around 3 million tons of dormant scrap is available on farms of the nation, the plan recommended that Scrap Representatives in the smaller outlying towns in each zone, together with the help of Grange representatives and farm agents, do everything possible to secure the cooperation of farmers to collect and sell their scrap, and further to attempt to get volunteer fire departments, Boy Scouts or civic organizations to assist in collecting farm scrap.

The drive plans further provided for giving maximum assistance to found-

ries or steel mills threatened with close-down on account of shortage of scrap iron or steel or pig iron, such assistance to be attempted on both the zone and state levels.

In order to avoid, during the present emergency drive, reduced operations or actual cessation of operations of any foundries, steel mills or plants depending on them, and the consequent hardships they would bring to thousands of persons who would be temporarily unemployed, it is the hope and belief of the State Committee that every industrialist, businessman, town or state official, Grange member, farmer and member of a civic organization, will exert every possible effort to assure the success of the drive. While some shortages of scrap iron and pig iron will no doubt persist after the Mystic Iron Works is again operating, just as they did before, there is good reason to believe that the old-fashioned Connecticut teamwork, so frequently displayed previously in times of stress, will result in collecting enough dormant scrap by the end of the drive on October 8th (anticipated closing date) that no unemployment will oc-

(Continued on page 44)

*Have you made your reservation*

FOR THE

**1948**

**ANNUAL MEETING and BANQUET?**

**October 13**

*Afternoon Session*

The meeting will convene at 3:30 P.M., Hotel Bond Ballroom, Hartford. A short business session will precede an address by Erwin D. Canham, Editor, "The Christian Science Monitor," and President, American Society of Newspaper Editors. Mr. Canham will discuss our foreign situation under the title, "Are We Heading for Peace or War—The Latest Evidence from Europe."

*Evening Session*

The evening session to be held at Bushnell Memorial Hall at 8:00 P.M. will feature an address by one of the nation's leading educators and exponents of the American political and economic way of life — Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. It will also include brief addresses by Governor James C. Shannon and President Edward Ingraham.

*Hospitality Hour — 5:00 to 6:00 P.M.*

*Banquet Dinner — 6:15 P.M.*

THE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT, INC.

436 Capitol Avenue

Hartford, Connecticut



## G. E.'s Fight Against Inflation

(Continued from page 10)

was impressed more strongly on the public consciousness.

### The Effect of the Third Round

Recently, the third round took hold and began sweeping the country. Despite General Electric's conviction that the increase was wrong at this time, we went along in fairness to our own people. Obviously, it would be wrong to expect our employees to individually carry a torch of refusal while all about them other workers were accepting increases. General Electric wanted, to the degree possible, to restore the damage to its employees' pay checks that the third round is likely to do to the value of money.

What may well be the extent of this damage? If 8 per cent should come to be the general average of all the various settlements now in the process of being made, it could only result in an 8 per cent dilution in the value of each dollar and of each existing obligation payable in fixed dollars. For example, General Electric put \$28 million into its pension fund for last year. Eight per cent, or \$2,240,000, of the value of those pensions would be destroyed by this third round of wage increases. For the country as a whole, this 8 per cent dilution in the value of money would destroy \$55 billion worth of values for the holders of \$192 billion worth of private insurance and annuities, for the holders of the \$336 billion worth of government bonds and other debt, and for the holders of \$158 billion of savings bank and other bank accounts. All this without counting Social Security benefit values. Furthermore, \$55 billion is roughly one-quarter of the entire national income for this year. It equals three whole months of everybody's income. It will unhappily have been destroyed through the unthinking development of a third round of wage increases which will do almost no one any good and will do harm to practically everybody—including those sound citizens in the American tradition who have been the most conscientious, the most thrifty, and the ones who made possible our rapidly increasing standard of living through making savings and then investing them in arm-lengthening equipment.

When General Electric announced price cuts amounting to \$50,000,000 at the consumer level on many of its products on January 1, 1948, and followed this by a subsequent reduction of another \$10,000,000, the Company stated it could not maintain these prices in the face of increased labor costs or higher prices for components and materials purchased from others, should they occur. Increased freight rates and materials costs, combined with the recent wage increase granted to its employees by General Electric, have made our previous price position untenable. Accordingly we have been forced, in order to continue operating on a sound basis, to rescind some previous price cuts and to raise our prices approximately 5 per cent on a weighted average.

General Electric feels strongly that the third round of wage increases is unfortunate. It feels that it is equally regrettable that many prices will have to go up due to higher production costs. Any way you look at it we all stand to lose in the long run considerably more than we gain temporarily.

This threat to the nation's economy by the dilution of money is a grave one. It can be countered only by the most aggressive action to conquer inflation—not by General Electric management and employees alone, but by all the people of the nation, individually and collectively.



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## Modern Textile Production A Revelation

(Continued from page 9)

some book. Please accept my appreciative thanks."—Wilma Sensick.

### Impressed by Cleanliness of 100 Year Old Mill

"I am writing this letter to thank you for the trip to Hockanum Mills which you were so kind to arrange. Even though we had studied textiles, made booklets on it, had panel discussions, and seen pictures, none of these equaled this trip.

"It was amazing to me how dirty, greasy wool can result in such fine products. I was also interested in the way their electricity is made with steam and water. These machines work on perfect timing, and one broken thread would stop the whole machine. Even though the mill is over 100 years old, it is very clean and all modern machinery is used."—Bob Holstrom.

### Visit Clears Up Riddle of Dyeing Process

"I enjoyed the trip to the Hockanum Mills immensely. We have been studying about textiles in school, but I never imagined that it really took so many processes to make cloth. I always had thought that the dyeing process came after the material was finished; but now I know that the dyeing process is one of the first.

"I am sure that the class and I learned more on our trip than we could ever have learned in books. The people at the mill were also very polite and helpful to us. I know that we can never thank you enough."—Joyce Ledger.

### Amazed by Transformation of Dirty Wool Into Beautiful Cloth

"The class and I would like to thank you for making the Rockville trip to the Hockanum Mills possible, for without it I don't think we would have gained very much out of our study on textiles.

"What impressed me the most was how a dirty old bag of wool is made into such a beautiful fine material."—Joan C. Kerr.

## Surprised at Many Processes Necessary to Make Cloth

"... It was the most educational trip I have ever had. I learned things I never knew before, such as frame and mule spinning. The guides were very polite to us and told us every step in the process of wool. The workers stopped their work purposely to explain different steps also. I never knew that the clothes I wear go through so many processes.

"We thought of going to a textile mill when we studied the Industrial Revolution. I want to thank you and the guides again for the very educational trip."—Al Morrone.

### Fascinated by Weaving Machine and Delighted With Fact that Guides Were Not Bored by Questions

"I just have to thank you for making it possible for us to go to the textile mill. It was really wonderful of you to make the arrangements because we all enjoyed the trip very much.

"The weaving machine fascinates me. It works with such coordination and smoothness.

"The workers and guides treated us very nicely and didn't act as though our questions and interest were boring."—Elizabeth Engstrom.

### Impressed by Process of Weaving Cloth and Contrast Between Pictures and Actual Operations

"... We enjoyed going through the mill and having a man go with us to explain the details we didn't know. It was wonderful to see how the men dyed the wool. The one thing I liked best was how the wool was woven into different colored cloth.

"The pictures in books about these looms and weaving machines weren't a fourth as good as I thought they were, until I saw the mill. The guide who showed us around treated us with politeness and kindness. I liked the neatness of the mill even though it is such an old mill.

"I thank you for letting us go through the mill because it was a great opportunity and we enjoyed it very much."—Ronald Kearney.

### Interest in All Phases of Textile Manufacture Stirred by Visit

"... It was so interesting to see how the clothes we wear every day are made. I never realized before that people who made the cloth have to work so very hard.

"There were quite a few things that took my interest. Some were the way the wool went into the carding machine and came out yarn, how the thread was twisted and wound, the way two threads were joined to make one strong thread; how the wool was dyed, the solution of having the whole machine stop if one thread breaks while weaving by putting a wire on each little thread, and how the shuttle works to make the cloth by bringing the weft thread under and over the warp thread. There were also interesting things such as heating the oil first to burn it or it won't burn, and the power house. The power house was very nice and clean especially and it is amazing how it runs the whole mill.

"The people took so much interest in making sure we understood all about that certain machine before we left and some girls let us put the wires on the threads to try it out. The guides were also very nice and they explained the work perfectly to us.

"Again I want to thank you for arranging our trip and I honestly learned a lot."—Gloria Aldrich.

#### **Fascinated by Power Production and Dyeing Process**

"I wish to thank you for making it possible for the fine and enjoyable time we had at the mill. We had samples of all the different kinds of wool and where they came from. We saw how the wool was dyed, carded, and woven from the fibers into thread which makes cloth. What fascinated me was the making of their own electricity.

"Also very interesting was the dyeing of the wool. The wool was put into an iron circular container. The other half of the circular container clamps down on the wool. Dye comes out of the little holes in the top and is sucked to the bottom where it dyes the wool. After a while it is shipped to a conveyor. It was all wonderful."—Jim Glead.

#### **Dyeing Most Impressive Operation**

"... After studying textiles for some time it was good news to us when we discovered that we finally would be able to see a real textile mill.

"Do you know what I liked best? It was the dyeing process. First the cotton comes washed and cleaned. Then it is put into a vat like a coffee percolator. After the workers clamp it, the dye comes through a pipe into

the vat. After it is dyed, it is then taken out and put into the drying machine..."—Regina Sensick.

#### **Amazed by Roughness of Woven Cloth and Method of Smoothing Texture**

"... What really amazed me most was that after the cloth was woven, it didn't have the smooth finish that it has when we wear it. But our guide told us that it had to be washed, then dried at 180°, then sprinkled and then rolled to get it smooth in texture.

"Thanks to the trip my knowledge has increased on the subject of textiles."—Greta Mullen.

#### **Trip Develops Understanding and Interest**

"... In social studies, the textile industry has been our unit of studies. Committees were selected, each of which did research on different machines and goods. The trip has promoted my understanding of my research and drawings of textile machinery.

"Our guides were both very polite and helpful. They helped me to understand things I had never known before..."—Florence Perodeau.

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## OBSERVATIONS

By N. W. FORD

Executive Vice-President

**W**HEN the Senate was voting on the 70-group air-force program, United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. of Massachusetts, who has won for himself an enviable reputation as a straight-thinking American, delivered a notable speech from which we quote briefly:

"We must not load ourselves up with equipment too early and do it at such a rate that we are forced to impose controls and thereby militarize our economy in a time of relative peace . . .

"I hope that future historians will not record that in these years Russia merely sat back and by angering the American people caused this country to make such vast expenditures of money, materials, and manpower for so long a period of time that the United States, because of its so-called preparedness program actually killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. If we increase appropriations every time we get angry, we can, over a period of years, bleed ourselves to death."

★ ★ ★

**ANYONE WHO HAS** any doubts about the bigger and bigger character of "government" in the United States

should be reminded that, in the spring of 1948, the federal government had 2,050,420 civilian employees or one for every twenty-one federal income tax payers in the country. Adding the personnel payrolls of state and local governments to the federal total, there is one government worker for every sixteen adult Americans. The federal government had only 563,865 employees in December 1932.

★ ★ ★

**GREAT BRITAIN'S** newly launched birth-to-death "security program", which will cost about \$300,000,000 a year, payable in pounds sterling, provides that all Britons become eligible for:

Doctors' care, without doctors' bills; hospitalization, surgery and specialist consultations without charge; drugs to be provided at "government expense" and free eye glasses, hearing aids, artificial limbs and other appliances; free dental treatment and false teeth; sick benefits of \$5.20 a week for a single man, \$9.90 to a married couple with one child; maternity allowances and grants totaling \$109.60 for employed mothers and \$32 for unemployed mothers after birth of each child; chil-

dren's "allowances" of \$1 per week regardless of whether child's father is working; industrial injury benefits of \$11 a week for 26 weeks for single persons, more for married couples; old age pensions of \$5.20 a week; death grants of \$80 to cover funeral expenses and special payments for widows and orphans.

★ ★ ★

**PROF. LEO WOLMAN** of Columbia University, in a preliminary research report on wages and trade unionisms for the National Bureau of Economic Research, says that the membership of American labor unions rose in 1947 to 14,280,000, including Canadian members of American unions. He points out that during the years 1935 to 1947 the size of American unions was influenced by the founding of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, modification in national labor policy and legislation and the economic expansion since 1939.

The following figures are given in the report to show the changes in size of the American labor movement:

Year	Union Membership
1935	3,648,100
1936	4,084,100
1937	6,394,600
1938	7,407,200
1939	7,755,100
1940	8,093,600
1941	8,587,300
1942	9,642,400
1943	11,503,700
1944	12,687,600
1945	12,704,421
1946	12,957,000
1947	14,280,400

★ ★ ★

**IT WOULD SEEM** proper at this time, when the minds and thinking of labor organization leaders have become so changed, to remind them of a statement by Samuel Gompers in the "American Federationist" in 1915. We quote:

"Doing for people what they can and ought to do for themselves is a dangerous experiment. In the last analysis, the welfare of the workers depends upon their own initiative. Whatever is done under the guise of philanthropy or social morality which in any way lessens initiative is the greatest crime that can be committed against the toilers. Let social busybodies and professional 'public morals

(Continued on page 44)

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## INDUSTRIAL Relations — Law

By FREDRICK H. WATERHOUSE  
*Counsel*

**O**PPPOSITION to regulatory legislation, either state or federal, has often brought manufacturers and business generally under severe criticism. The desire of men in trade to be free in their business operations seems to be something of which those not in business are suspicious. The argument is advanced that no honorable business man should be opposed to reasonable laws and regulations designed only to restrict the unscrupulous. The answer is, of course, that honorable business men deplore unscrupulous tactics and are sympathetic to any proper measures to curb them. However, these same business men have learned that the zeal and enthusiasm of government servants to extend and broaden their powers and the interpretation of restrictive laws are unbounded.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to restrict such an abuse of power in an ordinary law as it is impossible to foresee the myriads of applications and interpretations which may be applied to the endless specific circumstances. If

the legislators could be apprised of and confronted with each of the situations which might develop and come within the purview of the law, it is quite certain that in many instances the law would be written differently. This is borne out by the fact that court decisions upholding administrative rulings so frequently stimulate the law makers to revise their previous acts.

We have recently been confronted with a number of judicial decisions interpreting various laws in a manner obviously foreign to the original intention of the legislators and obviously outside the scope of the law as originally enacted. It appears that once a law is on the books, the original evils to be remedied or restricted are soon overcome and forgotten, and the administrator in charge looks about for an extension of his jurisdiction together with an application of the law to circumstances which do not need to be remedied.

No better example could be mentioned of this abuse of legislation by administrators than the so-called

Wage and Hour Law, nor can we think of a better example to demonstrate why industry looks with fear on such regulatory legislation even though industry may be in accord and sympathy with its immediate objective. This Act has been so broadened and confused by interpretation that employers are in constant jeopardy and fear of unintentional violations. To be sure, some relief was obtained in the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947, but there are still many situations which have not been satisfactorily determined insofar as the employer's liability or proper course of action are concerned. It is quite safe to say that this Act was never intended to require an employer to pay a high-salaried executive overtime merely because under some circumstances he performed what the

*(Continued on page 42)*

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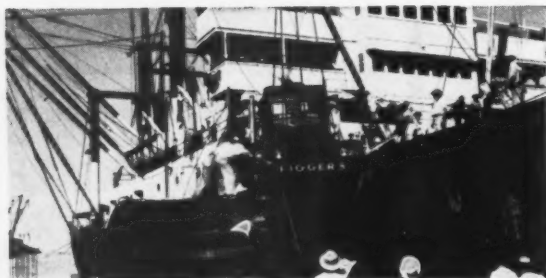
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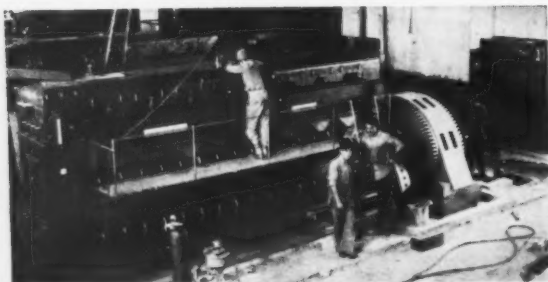
Here we are unloading the tractor and other equipment for the start of our unusual project.



The diesel tractor is chugging up a steep grade with a 45-ton load on the trailer.



There were 354 sharp curves on the 26 miles of road; many of them were absolute hairpins.



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While Caracas is only seven miles from La Guaira, it lies about 3500 ft. above the port level and is reached only by a 26 mile road, which goes uphill all the way and contains more than 354 curves, many of which are absolute hairpins.

We were told that the maximum load would be 33 tons, so we shipped a 40-ton Roger Sherman special low-bed trailer and an auto-car diesel tractor. After arriving at La Guaira we learned that the load estimate had been low. Actually there were two loads of 45 tons each, 3 loads of 35 tons, and 6 more loads of lesser weight.

The first trip carrying one of the 45-ton engines took about 18 hours and was made with the transmission in low low gear. A police escort was provided, because most of the curves were blind; and on many of them we were barely able to get around because of the length of the equipment. It was tough going.

In addition to these amazingly difficult trips we were also asked to move a 22-ton engine from La Guaira to a small town reached only over 62 mountainous miles of curves, 36 miles of which consisted of poor gravel roads.

After this equipment was delivered to the top of the mountain Roger Sherman riggers and mechanics went to work; and with their usual ingenuity and skill set it up on foundations.

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## EMPLOYMENT NOTES

By JOHN P. AHERN

Executive Assistant

THE State of New Jersey has just adopted a cash sickness benefit program, known as the "Temporary Disability Benefits Law", which constitutes a compulsory system for the payment of money to persons disabled in non-occupational pursuits. A companion measure amends the existing Unemployment Compensation Law to harmonize it with the new law and to provide methods of deriving rates to finance the operation of the new law.

The Temporary Disability Benefits Law creates a new State Fund, resembling the New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Fund and administered by the Unemployment Compensation Commission. The two laws, as they now stand, are closely interrelated, to eliminate gaps in coverage and to finance both aspects of the cash-benefits system.

Disability is to be compensable when a covered individual suffers any accident or sickness not arising out of his employment or not compensable under the workmen's compensation law and resulting in total inability "to perform the duties of his employment."

No benefits are to be paid under this act when benefits are payable under the unemployment compensation law or any disability or cash sickness benefit law of any State or the Federal Government. Benefits will not be paid for any period with respect to which workmen's compensation, occupational disease or similar benefits are payable, other than benefits for permanent partial disability previously incurred. Disability benefits are also to be reduced by the amount of any primary insurance benefits paid under the Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance system as well as by employer pensions.

The law permits any covered employer to establish a *private plan* in

lieu of the *State plan*. Under a *private plan* benefits may be provided by a contract with an insurance company or by an agreement between the employer and union or association representing his employers, or by a specific undertaking by the employer or a self-insurer. Insurance contracts may be between the insurer and the employer or between the insurer or several employers or between the insurer and the union. Such private plans must have the approval of the Commission which shall approve any plan if it finds that (a) all employees are to be covered (except that a class of employee may be excluded if it does not appear that such exclusion will result in a substantial selection of risk adverse to the State plan); (b) eligibility for benefits is no more restrictive than the State plan; (c) weekly benefits are at least equal to those provided by the State plan; (d) no greater amount is to be paid by employees than under the State plan; (e) coverage is continued while an employee remains a covered individual in the employ of the employer; (f) a majority of the employees to be covered shall have agreed to the plan, if employees are to contribute.

Private plans may be terminated either by the employer or by majority vote of the employees.

The *State plan* provides temporary disability benefits according to the following formula: a waiting period of eight days; a weekly benefit amount of one twenty-second of high quarter wages, with a \$9.00 minimum and a \$22.00 maximum (the daily benefit is one-seventh of the weekly benefit); maximum annual benefits of twenty-six times the weekly benefit amount or one-third of the wages in the first four of the last five complete quarters, whichever is the lesser (the maximum shall not be less than ten times the weekly benefit amount); the qualify-

ing wage is thirty times the weekly benefit in the first four of the last five quarters; benefits shall not be paid (a) for the first seven days or for more than twenty-six weeks for any one period of disability, (b) for a period during which the claimant is not under the care of a physician, (c) for disability due to pregnancy, (d) for self-inflicted injuries or injuries sustained in the perpetration of a high misdemeanor, (e) for any period during which the claimant performs any work for remuneration or profit, (f) in any amount which together with any remuneration from his employer would exceed his regular weekly wages immediately prior to disability, (g) for any period during which a claimant would be disqualified for unemployment compensation benefits because of a labor dispute, unless the disability commenced prior to such disqualification, (h) for any period of disability commencing January 1, 1949.

Maximum benefits under the unemployment compensation and disability law combined are limited to one and one-half times the maximum

(Continued on page 44)

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## TAXATION

By DANIEL B. BADGER

*Attorney*

### A Re-Examination of Connecticut's Tax Structure

THE Connecticut State Tax Survey Committee, which was appointed last spring by the late Governor McConaughy to make a comprehensive study of our tax system, has been at work now for several months. The task of the Committee is to examine the relation of the state's tax structure to the taxes imposed by municipalities and the federal government, and to propose such revisions as will promote equitability among all

classes of taxpayers and the economic welfare of Connecticut.

This objective is indeed a challenging one. It calls for a broad inquiry into the specific problems which face the various taxpaying groups; for expert research into the comparative tax field to obtain proper perspective on the relations between Connecticut taxes and those of the federal government and other states; and for reconciliation and compromise of the many

conflicting interests which are necessarily involved in tax issues. The magnitude of this job is itself proof of the need for it to be undertaken. For in the absence of a systematic and long range approach of this kind to the problem, the function normally devolves upon the Finance Committee of the Legislature when it meets. In that case the limited time available and the political pressures in play make it inevitable that only immediate solutions can be sought. The tax structure of the state thus develops in piecemeal fashion with insufficient attention paid to the tax system as a whole and to the interrelationships involved. Periodic reappraisals of the entire tax structure are therefore useful and necessary, for individual states as well as for the federal government.

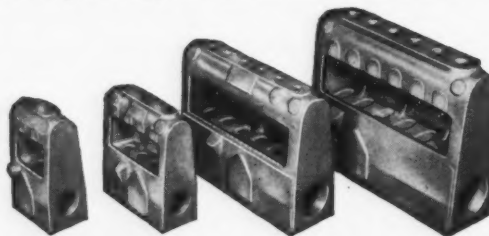
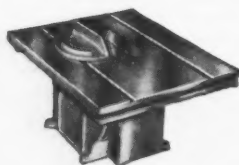
It is still too early to tell which phases of the tax structure will receive the most attention from the Committee. Connecticut now has sixteen separate taxes. Some of these are laid upon individuals only, such as the Estate tax. Others fall upon individuals and business alike, such as the Property tax and the Sales tax. The great majority are taxes which are imposed in the first instance upon a busi-

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ness activity, with the impact being felt by the individual citizen indirectly and in varying degrees. In this category, for instance, are the Corporation Business tax and the tax on cigarettes. All of these revenue measures present their distinct problems and complaints for those affected, and will presumably have to be reviewed by the Committee. It is possible at present, however, to discern a few of the major issues which will undoubtedly receive particular emphasis in the deliberations and the report of the group.

First of all, the Committee will attempt to arrive at some conclusions concerning the overall tax burden borne by taxpaying groups in the state as compared with the tax burden of corresponding groups in other states. Since manufacturing is the most important single factor in the state's economy, with over 50% of the employed population directly engaged in it, it is safe to assume that the taxes which affect manufacturers will receive close scrutiny. The Committee hopes to obtain from Connecticut industry itself some facts and figures which will show how their state taxes compare with those paid by their competitors in other industrial states. This knowledge will be of utmost importance as a guide to any adjustments proposed, since favorable tax costs are a major element in the competitive success or failure of our local industries. If, as appears likely, the tax costs of Connecticut industry are higher than those generally prevailing in other industrial states, it is to be hoped that the Committee will then heed its mandate to "promote the economic welfare of Connecticut" and recommend adjustments which will restore the proper balance.

Once the fair and proper tax share of the respective taxpaying groups has been determined by this comparative method, the Committee will have the opportunity to appraise the experience of the years with the specific tax measures which are now in force. It will be in a position to find out from corporations whether the net income method of determining tax contribution has proved satisfactory in principle, or whether a method based on capital or assets, or on gross receipts, would be preferable. It will seek to determine whether the present manner of measuring net income is sound, and whether the allocation formula reflects the proper basis for taxing interstate business. It will inquire whether present exemptions under the Sales and Use tax result in uneven dis-

tribution of the tax burden on different types of industry, or result in undue administrative complexity. Adjustments in matters of this kind will undoubtedly be made in such a way as to have only minor effect on the overall tax contribution by the respective groups.

Finally, it is probable that some attention will be given to the distribution and apportionment of the tax burden within the state itself, with a view to eliminating the uneven impact of certain taxes according to geographical areas in the state. This problem is almost entirely one of property taxes, especially personal property taxes, which are a serious factor for most manufacturers. The disparity throughout the state in assessment and valuation methods will undoubtedly prompt the Committee to consider what can be done to develop a more uniform and just basis of property taxation, and the local taxes on machinery, tools and inventories ought to receive a good share of attention.

The Committee consists of outstanding representatives from the various interests in the state. It is a non-partisan body which can bring to the complex field of state taxation and revenue

the objective and systematic approach which it requires. The Committee has wisely chosen a nationally-known research organization, The Princeton Surveys, to assist in preparing the constructive part of the program. This organization can contribute valuable experience in the field of economics and taxation to the Committee, whose members between them know what the tax problems in the state are. The Committee also has the benefit of at least two previous studies of this nature already made. The first is the report of the Fairchild Committee in 1934, which laid the groundwork for several of the tax measures now in force and which produced other useful information concerning the general tax structure. The second is the Saxon Report made early this year for the Finance Committee of the Legislature, and which, though primarily directed to the issue of sales tax vs. individual income tax, contains a wealth of valuable economic facts and figures concerning the State of Connecticut which can be applied with profit by the new Committee to its present task.

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## BUSINESS PATTERN

A comprehensive summary of the ups and downs of industrial activity in Connecticut for the thirty day period ending on the 15th day of the second previous month.

THE index of general business activity in Connecticut dropped five percentage points in June to an estimated 40% above normal. The index had increased gradually since last August and experienced the first falling off in May. The drop in May and June reflects preparation for vacation shut-downs and machinery servicing, scattered labor disputes, shortages in certain basic materials and the effect of clearing decks in some plants in anticipation of armament and ERP orders. All components of the index, with the exception of factory employment, fell from the May levels. The National index for the second consecutive month regained some of the losses sustained in March and April and stood at an estimated 36% above normal, three points above June 1947.

The June index of manhours worked fell off five percentage points to an estimated 55% above normal. Part of this drop was due to scattered strikes which reduced the number of hours

worked. The monthly report of man-hours for Hartford County showed a decline of 3.5% between May and June of this year. Average total weekly wages paid to production workers in manufacturing increased to within 50¢ of the March peak and average basic hourly rates rose to a new high of \$1.309.

The index of employment in Connecticut factories in June, at 43% above normal, was level with the previous month and also equal to the average for the twelve months ended in June. The seasonally expected drop in manufacturing employment was offset by gains in most non-manufacturing fields, particularly construction which gained a thousand employees over May. Reports received from Hartford County covering approximately 84,000 employees in 79 plants located in Bristol, Hartford and New Britain showed a net loss of less than one per cent from the May employment total.

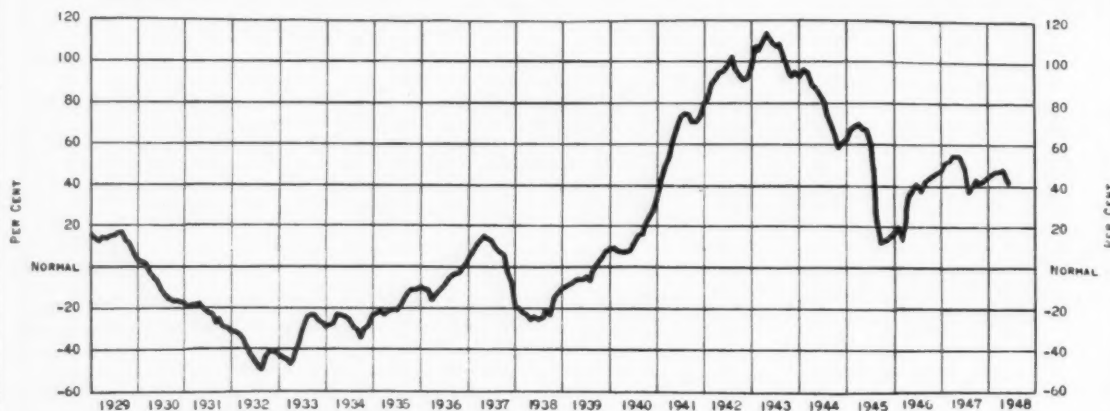
The index of cotton mill activity in

Connecticut dropped in June to an estimated 8% above normal. Although the June index is thirteen percentage points below the May position it is nevertheless two points above the level of a year ago.

In June the index of construction activity in Connecticut slipped off three points to an estimated 28% above normal. This is thirteen points above its position in the corresponding month last year. Seven major construction projects were announced in May and June, according to reports from the F. W. Dodge Corporation and the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut. The total cost of these projects is expected to be over \$13 million. A mill and factory building are planned in Bridgeport, a generator plant in Hartford, a power plant in Milford, a school in Stamford, fuel oil storage tanks in Stratford, and a manufacturing building in Wallingford.

The accompanying chart of the movement of prices shows that as we entered the first post war year, prices stood approximately 30 points over the January 1941 level. Wholesale prices rose rapidly in the early summer of 1946 as price control legislation was permitted to expire, but lost some of the gains in September of that year as ceiling prices were reimposed on certain items. More than a 30 point rise took place before the next drop occurred in April of 1947. However, this turnabout, because of buyer resistance to high prices, was short lived. As the effect of the second round of wage increases was felt and as grain purchases by the

GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN CONNECTICUT COMPARED WITH NORMAL





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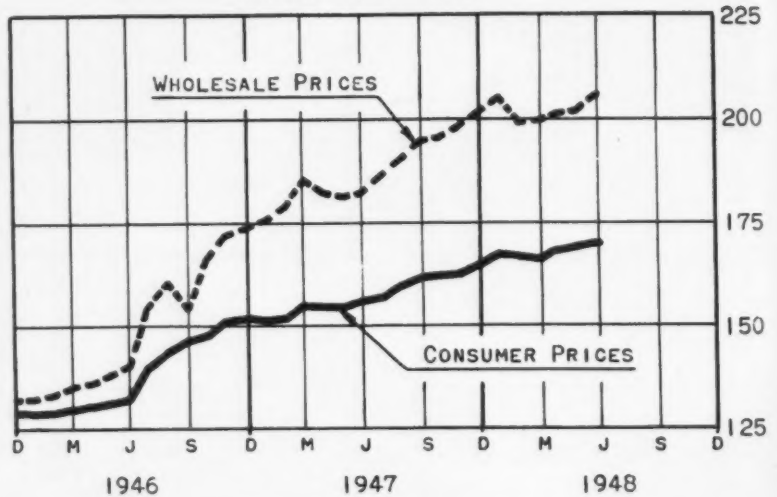
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Department of Agriculture for foreign relief increased, prices again continued on their upward path. In February of this year the sharp break in the commodity markets at long last seemed to have called a halt to the advance. The forces of inflation, however, were still present and have since been given further impetus by what now appears to be a full third round

# MOVEMENT OF PRICES IN POST-WAR PERIOD


JANUARY 1941 = 100



of post war wage increases. Consequently, by mid-July of this year the index of Wholesale Prices had topped any previous figure in Bureau of Labor Statistics records going back more than one hundred and fifty years.

Although the index of Consumer Prices has not advanced as rapidly as

that of Wholesale Prices, it has gained more than 40 points over its position two and a half years ago and there is enough concern over the soaring prices so that anti-inflation measures head the list of must legislation at the special session of Congress called by President Truman.



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## BUSINESS TIPS

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### CASH SICKNESS BENEFIT PLANS

ONE of the most active areas in the extension of Social Insurance benefits has been the field of invalidity and temporary sickness compensation benefits. "Invalidity" is the term applied to permanent disability. It stands in contrast to the short-lived temporary ailment. The two problems are not identical or even similar in nature. They present diverse technical and economic problems. Coverage for the invalidity hazard remains in the report-discussion stage. But in the temporary disability field, three states have taken definite steps to shift the hazard from the individual. Further, bills have been introduced in many other state legislatures. It is reported that in the three states of Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey alone, a total of forty-two bills were introduced in the 1948 legislative session, covering the temporary disability question.

Rhode Island was the first state to adopt a cash sickness benefit plan, in 1942. It is unique in its organization. It takes the form of a monopolistic state fund tied to the state unemployment compensation system. The orbit of persons covered is identical with that of unemployment compensation. One source estimates the number of employees protected at 275,000. The Act has exclusions which also parallel unemployment compensation. It excludes employees of firms with less than four employees; domestics; farm workers; the self-employed; government, railroad and non-profit organizations employees. Benefits are calibrated to earnings and range from \$6.75 to \$18.00 a week. The duration of benefits is for 20¼ weeks with a one-week elimination period. All types of disability are covered. The plan is financed through a diversion of the payroll tax on employees for

unemployment compensation. This tax is 1% up to \$3000 of wages.

Rhode Island was followed by California in 1946 and New Jersey in 1948. The latter States adopted an approach somewhat at variance with the Rhode Island technique. Essentially there are three major differences between the California-New Jersey attack on the problem and the Rhode Island method. The former offers the Employer the option of adopting a voluntary plan through private insurance: (a) if the employees consent (b) if, in California, the benefits exceed those offered by the State-operated fund and if, in New Jersey, the benefits equal those of the State-operated fund.

The second major difference is in the types of excluded disabilities. California and New Jersey exclude pregnancy and disabilities protected by the Workmen's Compensation law. The Rhode Island law has no such exceptions.

Finally, New Jersey has departed from the pattern by imposing an additional tax of ½ of 1% of taxable payroll on Employers to aid in the financing of the program.

Two interesting characteristics of these recently enacted laws stand out. One is the treatment of disability as another type of unemployment. Therefore, all three laws are integrated with the unemployment compensation act and with the unemployment compensation administration. The other feature is that in all three states there is an employee as well as an employers' tax. It is the employee tax that supplies most of the financial support for the payment of benefits.

In a speech before the eighth annual forum of the New York Chapter, American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters, John S. Thompson,

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President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, compared the advantages and disadvantages of the voluntary and compulsory approaches to this problem, as follows:<sup>1</sup>

"Voluntary plans have the advantage of maintaining the quality of medical service, providing free choice of physician and patient; and meeting the needs of indigent groups on a cost plus basis, with expenses borne by a municipality or State. On the other hand, they have the disadvantage of being limited in scope and slow to develop; some limitations are unavoidable if costs are to be kept down; a certain portion of the medical profession do not respond to the necessary discipline and control; and coverage is available only to employed groups.

"The compulsory plan has the advantage of being comprehensive; providing immediate results; bringing all available personnel and equipment into service without regard to economic status; possibility of emphasis on preventive medicine; abating the destructive financial consequences to individual families of catastrophic illness. It also has the disadvantage of having an enormous cost; possibly finding insufficient physicians to participate willingly; raising question of adequacy of numbers of doctors, dentists and nurses available, even if participation were complete; requiring many controls which might affect the quality and quantity of medical service; probably requiring a fundamental change in the basis of compensation for physicians; making medical profession less attractive and thus effect a decline; eliminate free choice of physician and patient; create maximum underwriting hazards, if set up on a national basis."

In conclusion, two broad "principles" seem appropriate as guide posts to any future action. These are: (1) The problem is a complicated and pervasive one. Therefore, there should be no hasty decisions as to whether a state should adopt a compulsory cash sickness benefit plan. Haste should be made slowly. The history of social insurance indicates that rarely can steps be retraced. Social insurance systems tend to expand rather than remain stationary or contract. One should proceed with a full recognition of all problems involved and adequate solutions for these problems. (2) A plan of this type can succeed only with the

cooperation and support of the medical profession.

## Industrial Relations—Law

(Continued from page 33)

administrator has defined as non-exempt work. It does not seem reasonable to assume that the former business practice of establishing a salary basis for paying employees with responsible positions but irregular hours was a matter of criticism when the law was being considered for passage. Nor is there any justification for criticizing work schedules and pay policies in those industries beset with circumstances requiring flexibility in hours or duties, especially where the agreement as to them has been worked out over a period of years to the satisfaction of both the employers and employees concerned.

Nevertheless, the courts have upheld the contention that such agreements are restricted by the law and that there is little latitude left for varying an arrangement as to hours or overtime. Even the determination of what shall be deemed the "regular rate" of pay, though it far exceeds the statutory minimum, no longer rests with the employer and his workers but is a matter for interpretation by the courts. A rather cumbersome arrangement, to say the least, and quite unsatisfactory.

Other recent court decisions emphasizing the point but dealing with other laws are those concerning basing point price systems and quantity discounts. Both the practices mentioned have developed quite naturally within industry and trade, and under present restrictions against monopolistic abuse. They are now under attack to the point of prohibition not only in cases where abuse actually appears but in any instance where the possibility of abuse exists.

This continual interference with sound business practices by regulatory legislation is a serious disturbance to our economic tranquility and should be restricted rather than encouraged.

The natural forces, generated by desires and ambitions of men, will always operate. Let them operate outside rather than inside our government personnel.

<sup>1</sup> Eastern Underwriters, 1948.

## ACCOUNTING HINTS

Contributed by the Hartford Chapter National Association of Cost Accountants to stimulate the use of better accounting techniques in industry.

### Determination of "Break-Even" Point in Sales Volume

IN these times of changing wage and price levels it becomes more and more important for manufacturing companies, regardless of size, to establish sound policies of cost control in operations, sales volume, and price-fixing with respect to product sales.

It is clear that because of the existence in every business of certain expenses which by their nature are fixed and invariable under given conditions as to production capacity, location, type of equipment, and required key personnel, a certain volume of sales must be secured before a point is reached at which a profit can be realized. This point may also be expressed in terms of the percentage of capacity used for production since it may be assumed that the physical volume of sales is dependent upon the proportion of production capacity used. This point at which a profit can be realized is commonly known as the "break-even" point.

It might appear that the necessity of distinguishing between fixed and variable costs for this purpose requires that an exhaustive analysis be made in order to obtain such a segregation. However, there is a simple method whereby the variable costs, and hence the fixed costs, can be approximated, assuming that as between months or years used for comparative purposes significant changes have not occurred in fixed costs. The method involves the determination of differentials between the two periods in (1) sales, (2) costs, and (3) profits, the term costs including all costs of manufacture plus administration and selling expenses. Having found these differentials, and assuming that increases are reflected therein for the most recent period selected over the preceding period, the ratio of variable costs

to total costs is equal to the percentage which the increase in total costs between the periods is to the increase in sales between the periods. Thus, if sales have increased from \$200,000.00 to \$220,000.00 (increase of \$20,000.00) and costs have increased from \$155,000.00 to \$166,000.00 (increase of \$11,000.00), the ratio of increase of \$11,000.00 in costs to the increase of \$20,000.00 in sales is 55%. The variable portion of costs for the two periods is therefore 55% of the respective sales amounts, or \$110,000.00 in the first period and \$121,000.00 in the second period. Subtracting these variable costs from total costs of \$155,000.00 in the first period and \$166,000.00 in the second period, the resulting fixed costs for each period amount to \$45,000.00.

Having determined the amount of fixed costs, it is then possible to use a formula to determine the "break-even" point, i.e. the sales volume at which operations will just break even.

The necessary factors in the "break-even" formula are as follows:

x=Sales volume necessary to break even. (unknown)

f=Fixed costs (\$45,000.00)

v=Present variable costs (\$110,000.00)

s=Present volume of sales (\$200,000.00)

The formula, using the above factors would be as follows:

$$x = \frac{f}{1 - \frac{v}{s}}$$

Solving for x it is found that the "break-even" point is reached at a sales volume of \$100,000.00.

Now if it is assumed that the present level of production is at 60% of

plant capacity and that the relationship between plant capacity and dollar sales is constant, then it is possible to determine at what level of plant capacity the "break-even" point will be reached. This may be determined by use of the following formula:

$$x = \frac{fc}{s - v}$$

In the latter formula the symbol c denotes present percentage of plant capacity, or 60%, all other symbols having the same designation as in the preceding formula except that the symbol x denotes the percent of plant capacity at which operations will break even. Solving for x, it is found that operations will just break even when the plant is operating at 30% capacity.

Modifications of the above formulae are also useful in determining the result of various combinations of related factors. For example, it is possible to determine:

- (1) Volume of sales which will yield a given profit.
- (2) The profit which will result from a given volume of sales.

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- (3) Unit costs at different volume levels.
- (4) Increased sales volume necessary to balance reduction in selling price.
- (5) Advisability of plant extension.
- (6) Effect upon profit of changes in wages or material costs.
- (7) Effect of decrease of either fixed or variable costs on "break-even" point.

At best the foregoing does no more than merely to touch upon the subject. For a fuller treatment of the subject, the interested reader may consult the following works, all published by Ronald Press:

Prior Sinclair, "Budgeting", pp. 370-395.

J. B. Heckart, "Business Budgeting and Control", pp. 30-46.

"Cost Accountants' Handbook," pp. 99-113.

## The Emergency Scrap Iron & Steel Drive

(Continued from page 28)

cur. It is also hoped that large quantities will be made available to the steel mills of the nation in order to increase the supply of steel.

If you have any dormant scrap, collect, sell and report it to your zone headquarters. If you haven't any, but know where there is a quantity of it, not being made available, report that also to your zone headquarters or your local Scrap Representative. Everlasting alertness and teamwork will win the present race against factory shutdowns and unemployment just as it won over the tyrannies of Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo. Connecticut, New England and the nation need scrap iron and steel scrap, and with your help they will get it in large quantities.

## Observations

(Continued from page 32)

experts' in their fads reflect upon the perils they rashly invite under this pretense of social welfare."

★ ★ ★

**THE LARGEST** single year's advance in group insurance on record took place in 1947 according to a re-

cent report of the Life Insurance Association of America. Premiums paid by both employers and employees for voluntary group insurance plans of all kinds and for group annuities in 1947 totaled \$1,157,700,000, as against \$915,300,000 in 1946 and \$827,100,000 in 1945.

The greatest gains last year were made in accident and health plans. New plans providing for weekly accident and health benefits were established by 10,900 companies covering 1,262,000 individuals, as against 4,820 new plans in 1946 and 3,264 in 1945. Group hospitalization plans set up in 1947 numbered 8,490, with a total coverage of 2,939,000.

## Employment Notes

(Continued from page 35)

amount that would be payable under one of these laws.

The act establishes a State disability benefits fund and also authorizes the State Treasurer to deposit in this fund a sum of \$50,000,000 to be withdrawn from the amount of employee contributions heretofore accumulated in the State unemployment compensation fund and deposited in the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund for the State. (Such a withdrawal of employee contributions was authorized by Congress in the social security amendments of 1946.)

Each claimant shall, when requested by the Commission, submit himself not more than once a week for examination by a physician or public health nurse designated by the Commission.

Under the New Jersey law employees have been taxed for unemployment compensation at the rate of 1% of wages. Under the new plan this tax will continue but three-fourths of the employee tax will be transferred to the temporary disability benefit fund. The tax on employees who are covered by private plans is reduced to one-fourth of one percent. Under the new law each employer is taxed at the rate of one-fourth of one percent of payroll for the State disability benefit fund. Employers are exempted from taxes on wages paid to employees covered by private plans.

After July 1, 1951, employer rates shall be based upon the individual disability benefit experience. Employer rates thereafter will range from one-tenth of one percent to three-fourths of one percent of payroll.



# IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This department, giving a partial list of peace-time products manufactured in Connecticut by company, seeks to facilitate contacts between prospective purchasers in domestic or foreign markets and producers. It includes only those listings ordered by Connecticut producers. Interested buyers may secure further information by writing this department.

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Olin Industries Inc	New Haven	<b>Bends—Pipe or Tube</b>		Eis Manufacturing Co	Middletown
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Conn Metal Finishing Co	Hamden	<b>Bent Tubing</b>		Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (automotive and industrial)	Bridgeport
<b>Apparel Fabrics—Woolen &amp; Worsted</b>		American Tube Bending Co Inc	New Haven	Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown
Broad Brook Company	Broad Brook	<b>Bicycle Coaster Brakes</b>		<b>Brake Service Parts</b>	
<b>Artificial Leather</b>		New Departure Div General Motors Corp	Bristol	Eis Manufacturing Co	Middletown
Permatex Fabrics Corp The	Jewett City	<b>Bicycle Sundries</b>		<b>Brass &amp; Bronze</b>	
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co	Stamford	New Departure Div General Motors Corp	Bristol	American Brass Co The (sheet, wire, rods, tubes)	Waterbury
<b>Asbestos</b>		<b>Binders Board</b>		Bristol Brass Corp The (sheet, wire, rods)	Bristol
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (gaskets, packings, wicks)	Middletown	Colonial Board Company	Manchester	Chase Brass & Copper Co	Waterbury
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake linings, clutch facings, sheet packing and wick)	Bridgeport	<b>Biological Products</b>		Miller Company The (phosphor bronze and brass in sheets, strips, rolls)	Meriden
<b>Asbestos &amp; Rubber Packing</b>		Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton	Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (sheet, wire, rod)	Thomaston
Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford	<b>Blackening Salts for Metals</b>		Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
<b>Assemblies—Small</b>		Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co	Bridgeport	Thinsheet Metals Co The (sheets and rolls)	Waterbury
Greist Manufacturing Co The	New Haven	<b>Blades</b>		<b>Brass &amp; Bronze Ingot Metal</b>	
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Small)	Hartford	Capewell Manufacturing Company Metal Saw Division (hack saw and band saw)	Hartford	Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The	Thomaston
<b>Auto Cable Housing</b>		<b>Blankets—Automatic</b>		Whipple and Choate Company The	Bridgeport
Wiremold Company The	Hartford	General Electric Company	Bridgeport	<b>Brass Goods</b>	
<b>Automatic Control Instruments</b>		<b>Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing &amp; Finishing</b>		Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (to order)	Waterbury
Bristol Co The (temperature, pressure, flow, humidity, time)	Waterbury	Glasco Finishing Co The	Glasco	Rostand Mfg Co The (Ecclesiastical Brass Wares)	Milford
<b>Automobile Accessories</b>		United States Finishing Company The (textile fabrics)	Norwich	Scovill Manufacturing Company (To Order)	Waterbury 91
Kilborn-Sauer Company (lights and other accessories)	Fairfield	<b>Blocks</b>		Waterbury Companies Inc (to order) (small sheet metal parts)	Waterbury
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake lining, rivet brass, clutch facings, packing)	Bridgeport	Howard Company (cupola fire clay)	New Haven	Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division	New Haven
<b>Automotive Friction Fabrics</b>		<b>Blower Fans</b>		Olin Industries Inc	New Haven
Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown	Colonial Blower Company	Plainville		(Adv.)
		Connecticut Blower Company	Hartford		
		Spencer Turbine Co The	Hartford		

# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

**Brass Bricks**  
Bridgeport Brass Co Bridgeport  
Chase Brass & Copper Co Waterbury  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Thomaston  
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91

**Brass Stencils—Interchangeable**  
Fletcher Terry Co The Box 415, Forestville

**Brass Wall Plates**  
Gaynor Electric Company Inc Bridgeport

**Brick—Building**  
Donnelly Brick Co The New Britain

**Bricks—Fire**  
Howard Company New Haven

**Bright Wire Goods**  
Sargent & Company (Screw Eyes, Screw Hooks, Cup Hooks, Hooks and C. H. Hooks) New Haven

**Brooming**  
American Standard Co Plantsville  
Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford

**Brooms—Brushes**  
Fuller Brush Co The Hartford

**Buckles**  
B Schwanda & Sons Staffordville  
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington  
Hatheway Mfg Co The (Dee Rings) Bridgeport  
Hawie Mfg Co The Bridgeport  
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Naugatuck  
Patent Button Co The Waterbury  
Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company (footwear, clothing and strap) Waterbury  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Buffing & Polishing Compositions**  
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury  
Lea Mfg Co Waterbury

**Buffing Wheels**  
Williamsville Buff Mfg Co The Danielson

**Burners**  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (kerosene oil lighting) Waterbury

**Buttons**  
B Schwanda & Sons Staffordville  
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford  
L C White Company The Waterbury  
Frank Parizek Manufacturing Co The West Willington

**Buttons**  
Patent Button Co The Waterbury  
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Uniform and Tack Fasteners) Waterbury 91  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Cabinets**  
Charles Parker Co The (medicine Meriden  
Cabinet Work Hartford

**Cable—Asbestos Insulated**  
Rockbestos Products Corp New Haven

**Cable—BX Armored**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Cable—Nonmetallic Sheathed**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Cable—Service Entrance**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Cages**  
Andrew B Hendryx Co The (bird and animal) New Haven

**Cams**  
Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford  
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc Waterbury

**Canvas Products**  
F B Skiff Inc Hartford

**Capacitors**  
Electro Motive Mfg Co Inc The (mica & trimmer) Willimantic

**Card Clothing**  
Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile mills) Stafford Springs

**Carpenter's Tools**  
Sargent & Company (Planes, Squares, Plumb Bobs, Bench Screws, Clamps and Saw Vises) New Haven

**Carpets and Rugs**  
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co Thompsonville

**Carpet Lining**  
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville

**Casket Trimmings**  
Bridgeport Casket Hardware Co The Bridgeport

**Casters**  
Bassick Company The (Industrial and General) Bridgeport

**Casters—Industrial**  
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

**Castings**  
Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co The (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum) Meriden  
Charles Parker Co The (gray iron) Meriden  
Eastern Malleable Iron Company The (malleable iron, Z metal and alloy) Naugatuck  
Gillette-Vibber The (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum, also Bronze Bushing Stock) New London  
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc (brass, bronze and aluminum) Naugatuck  
Malleable Iron Fittings Co (malleable iron and steel) Branford

**Castings (continued)**  
McLagon Foundry Co (gray iron) New Haven  
Newton-New Haven Co (zinc and aluminum) 688 Third Ave West Haven  
Philbrick-Booth & Spencer Inc (gray iron) Hartford

**Castings—Permanent Mould**  
Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co The (zinc and aluminum) Meriden

**Centrifugal Blower Wheels**  
Torrington Manufacturing Co The Torrington

**Chain**  
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Naugatuck

**Chain—Welded and Weldless**  
Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport

**Chain—Bead**  
Bead Chain Mfg Co The Bridgeport

**Chartered Coach Service**  
Connecticut Company The (excursions a specialty) New Haven

**Chemicals**  
American Cynamid & Chemical Corp Waterbury  
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury  
Edcan Laboratories South Norwalk  
Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven  
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury  
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co Naugatuck

**Chemicals—Agricultural**  
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (insecticides, fungicides, weed killers) Naugatuck

**Chemicals—Aromatic**  
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co Naugatuck

**Cherries**  
John Magee & Co Incorporated Saybrook

**Chromium Plating**  
Chromium Corp of America Waterbury  
Chromium Process Company The Shelton  
Nutmeg Chrome Corporation Hartford

**Chucks**  
Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford  
Chucks & Face Plate Jaws New Britain  
Union Mfg Co New Britain

**Chucks—Power Operated**  
Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford

**Clay**  
Howard Company (Fire Howard "B" and High Temperature Dry) New Haven

**Cleansing Compounds**  
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury

**Clock Mechanisms**  
Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury

**Clocks**  
E Ingraham Co The Bristol  
Seth Thomas Clocks Thomaston  
United States Time Corporation The Waterbury

**Clocks—Alarm**  
Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury

**Clocks—Automatic Cooking**  
Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury

**Clutches**  
Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The New Haven

**Clutch Facings**  
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

**Clutch—Friction**  
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (clutch facings—molded, woven, fabric, metallic) Bridgeport

**Coffee Makers**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Colls—Pipe or Tube**  
National Pipe Bending Co The 160 River St New Haven

**Comfortables**  
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville

**Commercial Heat Treating**  
A F Holden Company The 52 Richard St West Haven

**Communication Equipment**  
Airadio Incorporated (aircraft, marine, intra-facility) Stamford

**Compressors**  
Norwalk Company Inc (high pressure air and gas) South Norwalk

**Concrete Products**  
Plasticrete Corp Hamden

**Condensers**  
Airadio Incorporated (variable) Stamford

**Cones**  
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic  
(Paper) Mystic

**Consulting Engineers**  
Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The (Consulting) 296 Homestead Ave Hartford

**Contract Machining**  
Malleable Iron Fittings Company Branford

**Contract Manufacturers**  
Greist Mfg Co The (metal parts and assemblies) 503 Blake St New Haven  
Merriam Mfg Co (production runs—metal boxes and containers to specifications) Durham  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (metal parts & assemblies) Waterbury  
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Metal Parts and Assemblies) Waterbury 91  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Controllers**  
Bristol Company The Waterbury  
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport

**Conveyor Systems**  
Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The Hartford

**Copper**  
American Brass Co The (sheet, wire, rods tubes) Waterbury  
Bristol Brass Corp The (sheet) Bristol  
Chase Brass & Copper Co (sheet, rod, wire tube) Waterbury  
Thinsheet Metals Co The (sheets and rolls) Waterbury

**Copper Sheets**  
New Haven Copper Co The Seymour

**Copper Shingles**  
New Haven Copper Co The Seymour

**Copper Water Tube**  
Bridgeport Brass Co Bridgeport

**Cords—Asbestos**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Cords—Braided**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Cords—Heater**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Cords—Portable**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Cord Sets**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Cork Cots**  
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

**Corrugated Box Manufacturers**  
Connecticut Container Corporation Wallingford

**Corrugated Shipping Cases**  
Danbury Square Box Co The Danbury  
Connecticut Corrugated Box Div Robert Gair Co Inc Portland  
D L & D Container Corp 87 Shelton Ave New Haven

**Cosmetic Containers**  
Evelet Specialty Co The Waterbury  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (metal) Waterbury

**Cosmetics**  
J B Williams Co The Glastonbury  
Northam Warren Corporation Stamford

**Cotton Batting & Jute Batting**  
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville

**Cotton Yarn**  
Floyd Cranska Co The Moosup

**Counting Devices**  
Veeder-Root Inc Hartford

**Cut Stone**  
Dextone Co The New Haven

**Cutters**  
American Standard Co (special) Plantsville  
Barnes Tool Company The (pipe cutters, hand) New Haven

**O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth milling)**  
33 Hull St Shelton

**Standard Machinery Co The (rotary board, single and duplex)**  
Mystic

**Delayed Action Mechanism**  
M H Rhodes Inc Hartford  
R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook

**Dental Gold Alloys**  
J M Ney Company The Hartford

**Diamonds—Industrial**  
Diamond Tool and Die Works Hartford

**Dictating Machines**  
Dictaphone Corporation Bridgeport  
Gray Manufacturing Company The Hartford  
Soundcriber Corporation The New Haven

**Die & Tool Makers**  
Parsons Tool Inc New Britain

**Die Castings**  
Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave West Haven

**Die Casting Dies**  
ABA Tool & Engineering Co Manchester  
Parker Stamp Works Inc The Hartford  
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The Derby

**Die Castings (Aluminum & Zinc)**  
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain  
(Advt.)

# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

**Die-Heads—Self Opening**  
 Eastern Machine Screw Corp The Truman & Barclay Sts New Haven  
 Geometric Tool Co The New Haven

**Dies**  
 American Standard Co Plantville  
 Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The 141 Brewery St New Haven  
 Parker Stamp Works Inc The (for plastics and die castings) Hartford

**Dies and Die Sinking**  
 Consolidated Industries West Cheshire

**Dish Washing Machines**  
 Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford

**Disk Harrows**  
 Orkell Inc—Cutaway Harrow Division Higganum

**Displays**  
 Sawyer Display Corp Stamford

**Door Closers**  
 P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp New Britain  
 Sargent & Company New Haven  
 Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

**Dowel Pins**  
 Allen Manufacturing Co The Hartford

**Drafting Accessories**  
 Joseph Merritt & Co Hartford

**Draperies**  
 Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville

**Drilling Machines**  
 Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The (sensitive) Hartford

**Drop Forgings**  
 Atwater Mfg Co Plantville  
 Blakeslee Forging Co The Plantville  
 Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The Bridgeport  
 Capewell Mfg Company Hartford  
 Consolidated Industries West Cheshire  
 Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

**Druggists' Rubber Sundries**  
 Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

**Dust Collecting Systems**  
 Connecticut Blower Company Plainville

**Edged Tools**  
 Collins Co The (axes and other edged tools) Collinsville

**Elastic Braid**  
 Ansonia O & C Co Ansonia

**Elastic Webbing**  
 Ansonia O & C Co Ansonia  
 Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

**Electric Appliances**  
 General Electric Company Bridgeport  
 Silcox Co The 80 Pliny St Hartford

**Electric Cables**  
 Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

**Electric Circuit Breakers**  
 Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The Plainville

**Electric—Commutators & Segments**  
 Cameron Elec Mfg Co The (rewinding motors) Ansonia

**Electric Cord & Cord Sets**  
 Accurate Insulated Wire Corp New Haven

**Electric Cords**  
 Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

**Electric Eye Control**  
 United Cinephone Corporation Torrington

**Electric Fixture Wire**  
 Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

**Electric Hand Irons**  
 Winsted Hardware Mfg Co (trade mark "Durabilt") Winsted

**Electric Insulation**  
 Case Brothers Inc Manchester  
 Rogers Corporation The Manchester

**Electric Knife Switches**  
 Gregory Manufacturing Co Inc The New Haven

**Electric Lighting Fixtures**  
 Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Waterbury

**Electrical Outlet and Switch Boxes, and Covers**  
 General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Electric Panel Boards**  
 Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford  
 Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The Plainville

**Electric Safety Switches**  
 Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford  
 Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The Plainville

**Electric Signs**  
 United Advertising Corp New Haven

**Electric Specialties**  
 Gregory Manufacturing Co Inc The New Haven

**Electric Time Controls**  
 R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook

**Electric Timepieces**  
 New Haven Clock and Watch Co The (automobile and alarm) New Haven

**Electric Wire**  
 Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

**Electrical Circuit Breakers**  
 Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford

**Electrical Conduit Fittings & Grounding Specialties**  
 Gillette-Vibber Company The New London

**Electrical Control Apparatus**  
 Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford  
 Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The Plainville

**Electrical Goods**  
 A C Gilbert Co New Haven

**Electrical Motors**  
 U S Electrical Motors Inc Milford

**Electrical Recorders**  
 Bristol Co The Waterbury

**Electrical Relays and Controls**  
 Allied Control Co Plantville

**Electronic Equipment**  
 Airadio Incorporated Stamford

**Electronics**  
 Crystal Research Laboratories Inc Hartford  
 Gray Manufacturing Company The Hartford  
 United Cinephone Corporation Torrington

**Electroplating**  
 National Sherardizing & Machine Co Hartford  
 Waterbury Plating Company Waterbury

**Electroplating—Equipment & Supplies**  
 Enthone Inc New Haven  
 MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury

**Electrotypes**  
 W T Barnum & Co Inc (all classes) New Haven

**Elevators**  
 Eastern Machinery Co The (passenger and freight) New Haven  
 General Elevator Service Co Hartford

**Enameling**  
 Conn Metal Finishing Co Hamden  
 Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The (including wrinkle finishes) Hartford  
 Waterbury Plating Company Waterbury

**Enameling and Finishing**  
 Clairglow Mfg Co Portland

**Engines**  
 Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Div United Aircraft Corp (aircraft) East Hartford  
 Wolverine Motor Works Inc (diesel stationary marine) Bridgeport

**Envelopes**  
 Curtis 1000 Inc Hartford  
 United States Envelope Company, Division Hartford

**Exhibits**  
 Sawyer Display Corp Stamford

**Extractors—Tap**  
 Walton Company The West Hartford

**Eyeballs**  
 L C White Company The Waterbury  
 Platt Bros & Co The P O Box 1030 Waterbury  
 Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91  
 Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Fans—Electric**  
 General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Fasteners—Slide & Snap**  
 G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington  
 Scovill Manufacturing Company (Snap) Waterbury 91

**Felt**  
 Auburn Manufacturing Company The (mechanical, cut parts) Middletown

**Felt—All Purpose**  
 American Felt Co (Mills & Cutting Plant) Glenville  
 Chas W. House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Plant) Unionville

**Ferrules**  
 Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Fibre Board**  
 Case Brothers Inc Manchester  
 C H Norton Co The North Westchester  
 Rogers Corporation (Specialty) Manchester

**File Cards**  
 Standard Card Clothing Co The Stafford Springs

**Film Spools**  
 Watkins Manufacturing Co Inc Milford

**Finger Nail Clippers**  
 H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia

**Firearms**  
 Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford  
 Remington Arms Co Inc Bridgeport  
 Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division Olin Industries Inc New Haven

**Fire Hose**  
 Fabrics Fire Hose (municipal and industrial) Sandy Hook

**Fireplace Goods**  
 American Windshield & Specialty Co The 381 Boston Post Road Milford  
 John P Smith Co The (screens) 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

**Fireproof Floor Joists**  
 Dextone Co The New Haven

**Fireworks**  
 M Backes' Sons Inc Wallingford

**Fishing Tackle**  
 Bevin-Wilcox Line Co The (lines) East Hampton

**Flashlights**  
 H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia  
 Horton Mfg Co The (reels, rods, lines) Bristol  
 Jim Harvey Div Local Industries Inc (nets, lures) Lakeville

**Flashlights and Radio Batteries**  
 Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division Olin Industries Inc New Haven

**Floor & Ceiling Plates**  
 Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co The New Britain  
 Gaynor Electric Company Inc Bridgeport

**Fluorescent Lighting Equipment**  
 Vanderman Manufacturing Co The Willimantic  
 Wiremold Company The Hartford

**Food Mixers—Electric**  
 General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Forgings**  
 Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale  
 Heppenstall Co (all kinds and shapes) Bridgeport

**Foundries**  
 Scovill Manufacturing Company (Non-ferrous) Waterbury 91  
 Sessions Foundry Co The (iron) Bristol  
 Union Mfg Co (gray iron & semi steel) New Britain

**Foundry Riddles**  
 Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (iron, brass, aluminum and bronze) Middletown

**Furnaces**  
 John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven  
 Rolock Inc (brass, galvanized, steel) Southport

**Furnace Linings**  
 Norwalk Airconditioning Corp The (warm air oil fired) South Norwalk  
 W S Rockwell Company (Industrial) Fairfield

**Furniture Pads**  
 Mullite Refractories Co The Shelton

**Fuse Blocks**  
 Gilman Brothers Company The Gilman

**Fuses—Plug and Cartridge**  
 Gregory Manufacturing Co Inc The New Haven

**Gage Blocks**  
 General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Galvanizing**  
 Fonda Gage Company (Fonda lifetime-carbide and steel) Stamford

**Galvanizing & Electrical Plating**  
 Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford  
 Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

**Gaskets**  
 Gillette-Vibber Co The New London

**Gauges**  
 Auburn Manufacturing Company The (from all materials) Middletown  
 Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The Bridgeport

**Gears and Gear Cutting**  
 American Standard Co Plantville  
 Bristol Co The (pressure and vacuum—recording automatic control) Waterbury  
 Fonda Gage Company (special) Stamford  
 Helicoid Gage Division American Chain & Cable Co Inc Bridgeport  
 Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport

**Glass and China**  
 Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford

**Glass Blowing**  
 Rockwell Silver Co The (silver decorated) Meriden

**Glass Coffee Makers**  
 Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven

**Glass Cutters**  
 Silcox Co The 80 Pliny St Hartford

**Glass Processing**  
 Fletcher Terry Co The Box 415 Forestville

**Golf Equipment**  
 Woodbury Glass Company Inc Box 8 East Hartford

**Governors**  
 Horton Mfg Co The (clubs, shafts, bags) Bristol

**Governors**  
 Pickering Governor Co The (speed regulating, centrifugal, hydraulic) Portland (Advt.)



# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

**Greeting Cards**  
A D Steinback & Sons Inc New Haven  
**Grinding**  
Centerless Grinding Co Inc The (Precision custom grinding; centerless, cylindrical, surfaces, internal and special)  
19 Staples St Bridgeport  
Hartford Special Machinery Co The (gears, threads, cams and splines) Hartford  
**Grinding Machines**  
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc (cam) Waterbury

**Hand Tools**  
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The (nail pullers, scout axes, box opening tools, trowels, coping saws, putty knives) Bridgeport  
James J Ryan Tool Works The (screw drivers, machinists' punches, cold chisels, scratch awls and nail sets) Southington  
Peck Stow & Wilcox Co The (Bit braces, chisels, dividers, draw knives, hammers, pliers, squares, snips, wrenches) Southington

**Hardware**  
Bassick Company The (Automotive) Bridgeport  
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp (Builders) New Britain  
Sargent & Company New Haven  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (marine heavy and industrial) Middletown  
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The (builders) Stamford

**Hardware—Marine & Bus**  
Rostand Mfg Co The Milford  
**Hardware—Trailer Cabinet**  
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford  
**Hardware, Trunk & Luggage**  
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain  
J H Sessions & Son Bristol  
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

**Hat Machinery**  
Doran Bros Inc Danbury  
**Health, Surgical & Orthopedic Supports**  
Berger Brothers Company The (custom made for back, breast and abdomen) New Haven

**Heat Treating**  
A F Holden Co The 52 Richard St West Haven  
Bennett Metal Treating Co The  
1945 New Britain Ave Elmwood  
Driscoll Wire Company The Shelton  
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division  
The New Britain Machine Co New Britain  
Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The  
296 Homestead Ave Hartford

**Heat-Treating Equipment**  
A F Holden Company The 52 Richard Street West Haven (Main Plant)  
Autore Company The Oakville  
Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The (commercial) 2996 Homestead Ave Hartford  
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

**Heat Treating Salts and Compounds**  
A F Holden Company The 52 Richard Street West Haven  
Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co Bridgeport  
**Heating Apparatus**  
Miller Company The (domestic oil burners and heating devices) Meriden  
**Heavy Chemicals**  
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acids and aniline oil) Naugatuck

**Hex-Socket Screws**  
Bristol Company The Waterbury  
**Highway Guard Rail Hardware**  
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

**Hinges**  
Homer D Bronson Company Beacon Falls  
**Hobs and Hobbings**  
ABA Tool & Engineering Co Manchester  
**Holsts and Trolleys**  
Union Mfg Company New Britain

**Home Laundry Equipment**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport  
**Hose Supporters**  
Ansonia O & C Co Ansonia  
**Hose Supporter Trimmings**  
Hawie Mfg Co The (So-Lo Grip Tabs) Bridgeport

**Hospital Signal Systems**  
Connecticut Telephone & Electric Division of Great American Industries Inc Meriden

**Hot Water Heaters**  
Petroleum Heat & Power Co (Instantaneous domestic oil burner) Stamford

**Hydraulic Brake Fluids**  
Eis Manufacturing Co Middletown

**Industrial Finishes**  
Chemical Coatings Corporation Rocky Hill  
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co Stamford

**Industrial and Marking Tapes**  
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven  
**Industrial Refrigeration**  
Bowser Inc Refrigeration Division (Specialists) Terryville

**Infra-Red Equipment**  
Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The Hartford  
**Insecticides**  
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp Waterbury  
Darworth Incorporated ("Coracide" DDT Dispenser) Simsbury

**Insecticide Bomb**  
Bridgeport Brass Company (Aer\*a\*sol) Bridgeport

**Insulated Wire Cords & Cable**  
Kerite Insulated Wire & Cable Co Inc The Seymour

**Instruments**  
Bristol Company The Waterbury  
J-B-T Instruments Inc (Electrical and Temperature) New Haven

**Insulation**  
Gilman Brothers Co The Gilman

**Insulating Refractories**  
Mullite Refractories Co The Shelton

**Insulating Tape**  
Ansonia O & C Co Ansonia

**Inter-Communications Equipment**  
Connecticut Telephone & Electric Division of Great American Industries Inc Meriden

**Ironing Machines—Electric**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport  
**Jacquard**

**Japanning**  
Case Brothers Inc Manchester

**Jig Borer**  
J H Sessions & Son Bristol

**Jig Boring**  
Moore Special Tool Co (Moore) Bridgeport

**Jig Grinder**  
American Standard Co Plantsville  
Parsons Tool Inc New Britain

**Jigs and Fixtures**  
Moore Special Tool Co (Moore) Bridgeport

**Jointing**  
American Standard Co Plantsville

**Key Blanks**  
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (compressed sheet) Bridgeport

**Key Blanks**  
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

**Labels**  
Graham Mfg Co The Derby  
Sargent & Company New Haven  
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

**Label Moisteners**  
I & J Cash Inc (Woven) South Norwalk  
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (for rubber articles) Naugatuck

**Laboratory Equipment**  
Better Packages Inc Shelton

**Laboratory Supplies**  
Bowser Inc Refrigeration Division Terryville

**Lacquers & Synthetic Enamels**  
Eastern Industries Inc New Haven

**Ladders**  
Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven

**Lamps**  
Chemical Coatings Corporation Rocky Hill  
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co Stamford

**Lamp Shades**  
A W Flint Co 196 Chapel St New Haven

**Lampholders—Incandescent and Fluorescent**  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (metal oil) Waterbury

**Leather**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Leather Goods Trimmings**  
Verplex Company The Essex

**Leather, Mechanical**  
Bullard Company The (vertical turret cutmaster and Multi-Au-Matic, vertical multi-spindle) Bridgeport

**Leather Dog Furnishings**  
Herman Roser & Sons Inc (Genuine Pigskin) Glastonbury

**Leather Goods Trimmings**  
Geo A Shepard & Sons Co The (sheepskin, shoe upper, garment, grain and suede) Bethel

**Leather Goods Trimmings**  
Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven

**Leather Goods Trimmings**  
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington

**Letterheads**  
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (packings, cubs, washers, etc.) Middletown

**Letterheads**  
Lehman Brothers Inc (designers, engravers, lithographers) New Haven

**Lighting Accessories—Fluorescent**  
General Electric Company Norfolk

**Lighting Accessories—Fluorescent**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

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General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Lighting Equipment**  
Miller Co The (Miller, Duplexlite, Ivanhoe) Meriden

**Lighting Protection**  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Lithography**  
Edward H Brown Hartford & New Haven

**Lithography**  
Kellogg & Bulkeley A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc Hartford

**Lithography**  
New Haven Printing Company The New Haven

**Locks—Banks**  
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

**Locks—Builders**  
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp New Britain

**Locks—Builders**  
Sargent & Company New Haven

**Locks—Builders**  
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

**Locks—Cabinet**  
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

**Locks—Cabinet**  
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford

**Locks—Cabinet**  
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

**Locks—Special Purpose**  
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

**Locks—Suit-Case and Trimmings**  
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

**Locks—Suit-Case and Trimmings**  
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford

**Locks—Suit-Case and Trimmings**  
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

**Locks—Zipper**  
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford

**Loom—Non-Metallic**  
Wiremold Company The Hartford

**Luggage Fabric**  
Falls Company The Norwich

**Lumber & Millwork Products**  
City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc Bridgeport

**Machinery**  
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (Special) Hartford

**Machinery**  
Globe Tapping Machine Company (dial type drilling and tapping) Bridgeport

**Machinery**  
Halden Machine Company The (mill) Thomaston

**Machinery**  
Peck Stow & Wilcox Co The (Machines & tools for sheet metal fabrication—manually & power operated) Southington

**Machinery (Continued)**  
Standard Machinery Co The (bookbinders) Mystic

**Machinery (Continued)**  
Torrington Manufacturing Co The (mill) Torrington

**Machine Bases**  
State Welding Co The (Fabricated Steel & Salvage of Broken Castings) Hartford

**Machine Work**  
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (precision parts) Hartford

**Machine Work**  
Grandahl Tool and Machine Company Hartford

**Machine Work**  
Hartford Special Machinery Co The (contract work only) Hartford

**Machine Work**  
National Sherardizing & Machine Co (job) Hartford

**Machine Work**  
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (Special) Hartford

**Machine Work**  
Swan Tool & Machine Co The Hartford

**Machine Work**  
Torrington Manufacturing Co The (special rolling mill machinery) Torrington

**Machines**  
Campbell Machine Div American Chain & Cable Co Inc (cutting & nibbling) Bridgeport

**Machines**  
Patent Button Company The Waterbury

**Machines**  
Special Devices Inc (Special, new developments, engineering, design and construction) Berlin

**Machines—Automatic**  
A H Nilson Mach Co The (Special) Bridgeport

**Machines—Automatic**  
Machines—Automatic Chucking New Britain-Gridley Machine Division

**Machines—Automatic**  
The New Britain Machine Co (multiple spindle and double end) New Britain

**Machines—Automatic**  
Machines—Automatic Screw New Britain-Gridley Machine Division

**Machines—Automatic**  
The New Britain Machine Co (single and multiple spindle) New Britain

**Machines—Forming**  
A H Nilson Mach Co The (four-slide wire and ribbon stock) Bridgeport

**Machines—Forming**  
John McAdams & Sons Inc Norwalk

**Machines—Forming**  
Machines—Precision Boring New Britain-Gridley Machine Division

**Machines—Forming**  
The New Britain Machine Co New Britain

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**Machines—Forming**  
The New Britain Machine Co New Britain



# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

**Machines—Slotting**  
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The (screw head) Waterbury

**Machines—Thread Rolling**  
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

**Machines—Well Drilling**  
Consolidated Industries West Cheshire

**Machinery—Bolt and Nut**  
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

**Machinery—Cold Heading**  
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

**Machinery Dealers & Rebuilders**  
Botwinik Brothers New Haven  
J L Lucas and Son Fairfield

**Machinery—Metal-Working**  
Bristol Metal-working Equipment Hartford  
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

**Machinery—Nut**  
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The (forming and tapping) Waterbury

**Machinery—Screw and Rivet**  
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

**Machinery—Wire Drawing**  
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

**Mail Boxes, Apartment & Residential**  
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

**Mailing Machines**  
Pitney-Bowes Inc Stamford

**Manganese Bronze Ingot**  
Whipple and Choate Company Bridgeport

**Marine Engines**  
Kilborn-Sauer Company (running lights and searchlights) Fairfield  
Lathrop Engine Co The Mystic

**Marine Equipment**  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

**Marine Reverse Gears**  
Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The New Haven

**Marking Devices**  
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The New Haven  
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (steel) Hartford

**Matrices**  
W T Barnum & Co Inc New Haven

**Mattresses**  
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville  
Waterbury Mattress Co Waterbury

**Mechanical Assemblies—Small**  
M H Rhodes Inc Hartford

**Mechanical Specialties**  
Gregory Manufacturing Co Inc The New Haven

**Mechanics Hand Tools**  
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The (screw drivers, wrenches, pliers, cold chisels, hammers, auto repair tools) Bridgeport

**Metal Cleaners**  
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury  
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury

**Metal Cleaning Machines**  
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford

**Metal Finishes**  
Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co Bridgeport

**Metal Finishing**  
National Sherardizing & Machine Co Hartford  
Waterbury Plating Company Waterbury

**Metal Goods**  
Waterbury Companies Inc (to order) Waterbury

**Metallizing**  
Conn Metal Finishing Co Hamden

**Metal Novelties**  
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Metal Products**  
State Welding Company The Hartford

**Metal Products—Stampings**  
J H Sessions & Son Bristol  
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Made-to-Order) Waterbury 91  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Metal Specialties**  
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford

**Metal Stampings**  
Autoyre Co The (Small) Oakville  
Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport  
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The Naugatuck  
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford  
Grandahl Tool and Machine Company Hartford

**Greist Mfg Co The** 503 Blake St New Haven  
**Hayes Metal Stampings Inc** Hartford  
**H C Cook Co The** 32 Beaver St Ansonia  
**J A Otterbein Company The** (metal fabrications) Middletown  
**I H Sessions & Son** Bristol  
**Patent Button Co The** Waterbury

**Metal Stampings (continued)**  
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington  
Saling Manufacturing Company Unionville  
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91  
Stanley Works The New Britain  
Swan Tool & Machine Co The Hartford  
Verplex Company The (Contract) Essex  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Meters—Gas**  
Sprague Meter Company Bridgeport

**Microscope—Measuring**  
Lundeberg Engineering Company Hartford

**Milk Bottle Carriers**  
John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

**Millwork**  
Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford

**Millboard**  
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (asbestos) Bridgeport

**Milling Machines**  
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc (cam) Waterbury

**Mill Supplies**  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

**Minute Minders**  
Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury

**Mixing Equipment**  
Eastern Industries Inc New Haven

**Monuments**  
Beij & Williams Co The Hartford

**Motor Switches**  
Gaynor Electric Company Inc Bridgeport

**Moulded Plastic Products**  
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford  
Patent Button Co The Waterbury  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury  
Watertown Mfg Co The 117 Echo Lake Road Watertown

**Mouldings**  
Himmel Brothers Co The (architectural, metal and store front) Hamden

**Moulds**  
ABA Tool & Engineering Co Manchester  
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel) 114 Brewery St New Haven  
Lundeberg Engineering Company (plastic) Hartford

**Parker Stamps Works Inc The** (compression, injection & transfer for plastics) Hartford  
**Sessions Foundry Co The** (heat resisting for non-ferrous metals) Bristol

**Napper Clothing**  
Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile mills) Stafford Springs

**Nickel Anodes**  
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury  
Seymour Mfg Co The Seymour

**Nickel Silver**  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Thomaston  
Seymour Mfg Co The Seymour  
Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls) Waterbury

**Nickel Silver Ingot**  
Whipple and Choate Company The Bridgeport

**Night Latches**  
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp New Britain  
Sargent & Company New Haven  
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

**Non-ferrous Metal Castings**  
Miller Company The Meriden

**Nuts, Bolts and Washers**  
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale

**Office Equipment**  
Pitney-Bowes Inc Stamford  
Underwood Corporation Bridgeport & Hartford

**Offset Printing**  
Kellogg & Bulkeley A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc Hartford  
New Haven Printing Company The New Haven

**Oil Burners**  
Malleable Iron Fittings Co (domestic) Branford  
Miller Company The (domestic) Meriden  
Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic, commercial and industrial) Stamford  
Silent Glow Oil Burner Corp The Hartford  
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial) Fairfield

**Oil Burner Wick**  
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The Bridgeport

**Oil Tanks**  
Norwalk Tank Co The (550 to 30 M gals., underwriters above and under ground) South Norwalk

**Oilives**  
John Magee & Co Incorporated Saybrook

**Optical Cores & Ingots**  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Thomaston

**Outlets—Electric**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Ovens**  
American Machine & Foundry Co New Haven  
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial) Fairfield

**Package Sealers**  
Better Packages Inc Shelton

**Packing**  
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (leather, rubber, asbestos, fibre) Middletown  
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (rubber sheet and automotive) Bridgeport

**Padlocks**  
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain  
Sargent & Company New Haven  
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

**Painting—Infra Red Baking**  
Grandahl Tool and Machine Company Hartford

**Paints and Enamels**  
Staminite Corp The New Haven  
Tredennick Paint Mfg Co The Meriden

**Panta**  
Moore Special Tool Co (crush wheel dresser) Bridgeport

**Paperboard**  
Connecticut Corrugated Box Div Robert Gair Co Inc Portland  
New Haven Pulp & Board Co The New Haven  
Robertson Paper Box Co Montville

**Paper Boxes**  
Atlantic Carton Corp (folding) Norwich  
National Folding Box Co Inc (folding) New Haven

**Paper Clips**  
New Haven Pulp & Board Co The New Haven  
Robertson Paper Box Co (folding) Montville

**Paper Boxes—Folding and Setup**  
Bridgeport Paper Box Company Bridgeport  
M Backes' Sons Inc Wallingford  
Warner Brothers Company The Bridgeport

**Paper Tubes and Cores**  
H C Cook Co The (steel) 32 Beaver St Ansonia

**Parallel Tubes**  
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

**Parkerizing**  
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

**Passenger Transportation**  
Clairglow Mfg Company Portland  
Connecticut Company The (local, suburban and interurban) New Haven

**Pet Furnishings**  
Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven

**Pharmaceutical Specialties**  
Ernst Bischoff Company Inc Ivoryton

**Phosphor Bronze**  
Miller Company The (sheets, strips, rolls) Meriden  
Seymour Mfg Co The Seymour  
Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls) Waterbury

**Phosphor Bronze Ingots**  
Whipple and Choate Company The Bridgeport

**Photographic Equipment**  
Kalart Company Inc Stamford

**Photo Reproduction**  
New Haven Printing Company The New Haven

**Piano Repairs**  
Pratt Read & Co Inc (keys and action) Ivoryton

**Piano Supplies**  
Pratt Read & Co (keys and actions, backs, plates) Ivoryton

**Pickles**  
Goodman Brothers Meriden

**Pin Up Lamps**  
Verplex Company The Essex

**Pipe**  
American Brass Co The (brass and copper) Waterbury  
Bridgeport Brass Co (brass & copper) Bridgeport  
Chase Brass & Copper Co (red brass and copper) Waterbury  
Crane Company (fabricated) Bridgeport  
Howard Co (cement well and chimney) New Haven

**Pipe Fittings**  
Corley Co Inc The (300# AAR) Plainville  
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

**Pipe Plugs**  
Holo-Krome Screw Corporation The (counter-sunk) West Hartford

**Plastics**  
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co Naugatuck

**Plastic Buttons**  
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford  
Frank Parizek Manufacturing Co The West Willington

**Patent Button Co The** Waterbury  
**Waterbury Companies Inc** Waterbury (Adv.)

<b>Plastic Film Printing</b>	
Glasgo Finishing Co The	Glasgo
<b>Plastic Gems</b>	
Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford
<b>Plastic—Moulders</b>	
Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford
Conn Plastics	Waterbury
General Electric Company	Meriden
Geo S Scott Mfg Co The	Wallingford
Watertown Mfg Co The	Watertown
Waterbury Companies Co	Waterbury
<b>Plastics—Moulds &amp; Dies</b>	
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (for plastics)	Hartford
<b>Plasticrete Bloc</b>	
Plasticrete Corp	Hamden
<b>Plates—Switch</b>	
General Electric Company	Bridgeport
<b>Platers</b>	
Christie Plating Co	Groton
Patent Button Co The	Waterbury
Plainville Electro Plating Co The	Plainville
Waterbury Plating Company	Waterbury
Chromium Process Company The (Chromium Plating only)	Derby
<b>Platers—Chrome</b>	
Plainville Electro Plating Co The	Plainville
<b>Platers' Equipment</b>	
Apothecaries Hall Company	Waterbury
MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury
<b>Platers Metal</b>	
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The	Thomaston
<b>Plating</b>	
Conn Metal Finishing Co	Hamden
<b>Plumbers' Brass Goods</b>	
Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport
Keeney Mfg Co The (special bends)	Newington
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 48
<b>Plumbing Specialties</b>	
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck
<b>Pole Line Hardware</b>	
Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford
<b>Polishing Wheels</b>	
Williamsville Buff Mfg Co The	Danielson
<b>Poly Chokes</b>	
Poly Choke Company The (a shotgun choking device)	Tariffville
<b>Postage Meters</b>	
Pitney-Bowes Inc	Stamford
<b>Precious Metals</b>	
J M Ney Company The (for industry)	Hartford
<b>Prefabricated Buildings</b>	
City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc The	Bridgeport
<b>Preserves</b>	
Goodman Bros (and jellies)	Meriden
<b>Preservatives—Wood, Rope, Fabric</b>	
Darworth Incorporated ("Cuprinol")	Simsbury
<b>Press Buttons</b>	
Gaynor Electric Company Inc	Bridgeport
<b>Press Papers</b>	
Case Brothers Inc	Manchester
<b>Presses</b>	
Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The (automatic mechanical)	Hartford
Standard Machinery Co The (plastic molding, embossing, and die cutting)	Mystic
<b>Presses—Power</b>	
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury
<b>Pressure Vessels</b>	
Norwalk Tank Co Inc The (unfired to ASME Code Par U 69-70)	South Norwalk
<b>Printing</b>	
Case Lockwood & Brainard A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc	Hartford
Heminway Corporation The	Waterbury
Hunter Press	Hartford
New Haven Printing Company The	New Haven
Taylor & Greenough Co The	Hartford
T B Simonds Inc	Hartford
The Walker-Rackliff Company	New Haven
<b>Printing Machinery</b>	
Thomas W Hall Company	Stamford
<b>Printing Presses</b>	
Banthin Engineering Co (automatic)	Bridgeport
<b>Printing Rollers</b>	
Chambers-Storck Company Inc The (engraved)	Norwich
<b>Production Control Equipment</b>	
United Cinephon Corporation	Torrington
Wassell Organization (Produc-Trol)	Westport
<b>Production Welding</b>	
Consolidated Industries	West Cheshire
<b>Propellers—Aircraft</b>	
Hamilton Standard Propellers Div United Aircraft Corp	East Hartford

<b>Propeller Fan Blades</b>		
Torrington Manufacturing Co The	Torrington	
<b>Pumps</b>		
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The	Stamford	
<b>Pumps—Small Industrial</b>		
Eastern Industries Inc	New Haven	
<b>Pump Valves</b>		
Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford	
<b>Punches</b>		
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (ticket & cloth)		
141 Brewery St	New Haven	
<b>Duty Softeners—Electric</b>		
Fletcher Terry Co The	Box 415	Forestville
<b>Pyrometers</b>		
Bristol Co The (recording and controlling)		
	Waterbury	
<b>Quartz Crystals</b>		
Crystal Research Laboratories Inc	Hartford	
<b>Radiation-Finned Copper</b>		
G & O Manufacturing Company The		
	New Haven	
Vulcan Radiator Co The (steel and copper)		
	Hartford	
<b>Radio and Television Components</b>		
General Electric Company	Bridgeport	
<b>Radio Receivers</b>		
General Electric Company	Bridgeport	
<b>Rayon Specialties</b>		
Hartford Rayon Corporation The	Rocky Hill	
<b>Rayon Yarns</b>		
Hartford Rayon Corporation The	Rocky Hill	
<b>Reamers</b>		
O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth)		
33 Hull St	Shelton	
<b>Recorders</b>		
Bristol Co The (automatic controllers, temperature, pressure, flow, humidity)		
	Waterbury	
<b>Reduction Gears</b>		
Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The	New Haven	
<b>Refractories</b>		
Howard Company	New Haven	
<b>Regulators</b>		
Norwalk Valve Company (for gas and air)		
	South Norwalk	
<b>Resistance Wire</b>		
C O Jelliff Mfg Co The (nickel, chromium, kanthal)		
	Southport	
<b>Respirators</b>		
American Optical Company Safety Division		
	Putnam	
<b>Retainers</b>		
Hartford Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)		
	Hartford	
<b>Riveting Machines</b>		
Grant Mfg & Machine Co The	Bridgeport	
H P Townsend Manufacturing Co The		
	Hartford	
L-R Mfg Div of The Ripley Co	Torrington	
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake service equipment)		
	Bridgeport	
<b>Rivets</b>		
Blake & Johnson Co The (brass, copper and non-ferrous)		
	Waterville	
Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale	
Connecticut Manufacturing Company The		
	Waterbury	
J H Session & Sons	Bristol	
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brass and aluminum tubular and solid copper)		
	Bridgeport	
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (iron)		
	Bridgeport	
<b>Roasters—Electric</b>		
General Electric Company	Bridgeport	
<b>Rods</b>		
Bristol Brass Corp The (brass and bronze)		
	Bristol	
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass and Bronze)		
	Waterbury 91	
<b>Roller Skates</b>		
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division		
Olin Industries Inc	New Haven	
<b>Rolling Mills and Equipment</b>		
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The		
	Waterbury	
<b>Rubber Chemicals</b>		
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co		
	Naugatuck	
Stamford Rubber Supply Co The ('E'Factor)		
Vulcanized Vegetable Oils	Stamford	
<b>Rubberized Fabrics</b>		
Duro-Gloss Rubber Co The		
	New Haven	
<b>Rubber Footwear</b>		
Goodyear Rubber Co The		
	Middletown	
United States Rubber Prod Inc (Keds, Kedettes, Gaytees, U S Royal Footwear)		
	Naugatuck	
<b>Rubber Gloves</b>		
Seamless Rubber Company The		
	New Haven	
<b>Rubber Heels</b>		
Danbury Rubber Co Inc The		
	Danbury	
<b>Rubber Latex Compounds and Dispersions</b>		
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (coating, impregnating and adhesive compounds)		
	Naugatuck	

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# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

**Sewing Machines**  
Greist Mfg Co The (Sewing machine attachments) 503 Blake St New Haven  
Morrow Machine Co The (Industrial) Hartford  
Singer Manufacturing Company The (Industrial) Bridgeport

**Shaving Soaps**  
J B Williams Co The Glastonbury

**Shears**  
Acme Shear Co The (household) Bridgeport

**Shells**  
Wolcott Tool and Manufacturing Company Inc Waterbury

**Sheet Metal Products**  
American Brass Co The (brass and copper) Waterbury  
Merriam Mfg Co (security boxes, fitted tool boxes, tackle boxes, displays) Durham  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Waterbury  
United Advertising Corp Manufacturing Division (Job and Production Runs) New Haven  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Sheet Metal Stampings**  
American Buckle Co The West Haven  
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The Naugatuck  
J H Sessions & Son Bristol  
Patent Button Co The Waterbury  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Waterbury  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Shipment Sealers**  
Better Packages Inc Shelton  
Shoe and Corset Laces  
Ansonia O & C Co Ansonia

**Showcase Lighting Equipment**  
Wiremold Company The Hartford

**Shower Stalls**  
Dextone Company New Haven

**Signals**  
H C Cook Co The (for card files) Ansonia  
32 Beaver St

**Sizing and Finishing Compounds**  
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp Waterbury

**Slide Fasteners**  
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington  
Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company (Kwik zippers) Waterbury

**Smoke Stacks**  
Bigelow Company The (steel) New Haven

**Soap**  
J B Williams Co The (industrial soaps, toilet soaps, shaving soaps) Glastonbury

**Solder-Soft**  
Torrey S Crane Company Plantville

**Special Machinery**  
Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The Hartford  
H P Townsend Mfg Company The Hartford  
Lundberg Engineering Company Hartford  
National Sherardizing & Machine Co (mandrels & stock shells for rubber industry) Hartford  
Swan Tool & Machine Co The Hartford

**Special Parts**  
Greist Mfg Co The (small machines, especially precision stampings) New Haven

**Special Industrial Locking Devices**  
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

**Special Tools & Dies**  
Lundberg Engineering Company Hartford

**Spinnings**  
Gray Manufacturing Company The Hartford

**Sponge Rubber**  
Sponge Rubber Products Co The Shelton

**Spreads**  
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville

**Spring Colling Machines**  
Torrington Manufacturing Co The Torrington

**Spring Units**  
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc (mattresses and furniture) Bridgeport

**Spring Washers**  
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

**Springs-Coil & Flat**  
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Coil and Flat) Hartford  
Humason Mfg Co The Forestville  
New England Spring Manufacturing Company Unionville  
Peck Spring Co The Plainville  
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

**Springs-Flat**  
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol  
New England Spring Manufacturing Company Unionville

**Springs-Furniture**  
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc Bridgeport

**Springs-Wire**  
Colonial Spring Corporation The Hartford (compression, extension, torsion)  
Connecticut Spring Corporation The Hartford

**Springs-Wire (continued)**  
D R Templeman Co (Jewelry) Plainville  
J W Bernston Company (Coil and Torsion) Plainville  
New England Spring Mfg Co Unionville  
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

**Springs, Wire & Flat**  
Autoyre Company The Oakville

**Stair Pads**  
Palmer Brothers Company New London

**Stampings**  
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel) 141 Brewery St New Haven  
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (steel) Hartford

**Stampings**  
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The Naugatuck  
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Small) Hartford  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (small) Waterbury

**Stampings-Small**  
Greist Manufacturing Co The New Haven  
L C White Company The Waterbury  
Rogers Corporation (Fibre Cellulose Paper) Manchester  
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91  
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Steel**  
Stanley Works The (hot and cold rolled strip) New Britain

**Steel Castings**  
Hartford Electric Steel Co The (carbon and alloy steel) 540 Flatbush Ave Hartford  
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford  
Nutmeg Crucible Steel Co Branford

**Steel-Cold Rolled Spring**  
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

**Steel-Cold Rolled Stainless**  
Wallingford Steel Company Wallingford

**Steel-Cold Rolled Strip and Sheets**  
Wallingford Steel Company Wallingford

**Steel Goods**  
Merriam Mfg Co (sheets products to order) Durham  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Steel Strapping**  
Stanley Works The New Britain

**Stereotypes**  
W T Barnum & Co Inc New Haven

**Stop Clocks, Electric**  
H C Thompson Clock Co The Bristol

**Straps, Leather**  
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (textile, industrial, skate, carriage) Middletown

**Studio Couches**  
Waterbury Mattress Co Waterbury

**Super Refractories**  
Mullite Refractories Co The Shelton

**Surface Metal Raceways & Fittings**  
Wiremold Company The Hartford

**Surgical Dressings**  
Acme Cotton Products Co Inc East Killingly  
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

**Surgical Rubber Goods**  
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

**Switches-Electric**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Switchboards Wire and Cables**  
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

**Synchronous Motors**  
R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook  
Haydon Manufacturing Co Inc Torrington

**Tanks**  
Bigelow Company The (steel) New Haven  
State Welding Co The Hartford  
Storts Welding Company (steel and alloy) Meriden

**Tape**  
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

**Tap Extractors**  
Walton Company The West Hartford

**Taps, Collapsing**  
Geometric Tool Co The New Haven

**Tarred Lines**  
Brownell & Co Inc Moodus

**Tea**  
Upham Food Products Inc package and tea balls) Hawleyville

**Telemetering Instruments**  
Bristol Co The Waterbury

**Television Receivers**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Textile Machinery**  
Morrow Machine Co The Hartford  
2814 Laurel St

**Textile Mill Supplies**  
Ernst Bischoff Company Inc Ivoryton

**Textile Processors**  
American Dyeing Corporation (rayon, acetate) Rockville  
Aspinook Corp The (cotton) Jewett City

**Therapeutic Equipment**  
Airadio Incorporated Stamford

**Thermometers**  
Bristol Co The (recording and automatic control) Waterbury

**Thermostats**  
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport

**Thermostat Company Inc (automatic)**  
Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc Bridgeport

**Thin Gauge Metals**  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Thomaston  
Thinsheet Metals Co The (plain or tinned in rolls) Waterbury

**Thread**  
American Thread Co The Willimantic  
Belding Heminway Corticelli Putnam  
Gardner Hall Jr Co The (cotton sewing) South Willington

**Thread Co The (industrial cotton sewing)**  
Lloyd E Cone Thread Co The Moodus  
Max Pollack & Co Inc Groton and Willimantic  
Wm Johl Manufacturing Co Mystic

**Threading Machines**  
Grant Mfg & Machine Co The (double and automatic) Bridgeport

**Time Recorders**  
Stromberg Time Corp Thomaston

**Time Switches**  
A W Hayden Co The Waterbury

**Timers, Interval**  
Haydon Manufacturing Co Inc Torrington  
H C Thompson Clock Co The Bristol  
R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook

**Timing Devices**  
A W Hayden Co The Waterbury  
Haydon Manufacturing Co Inc Torrington  
R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook  
Seth Thomas Clocks Thomaston  
United States Time Corporation The Waterbury

**Timing Devices & Time Switches**  
Haydon Manufacturing Co Inc Torrington  
M H Rhodes Inc Hartford

**Tinning**  
Thinsheet Metals Co The (non-ferrous metals in rolls) Waterbury  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

**Tool Designing**  
American Standard Co Plantville

**Tools**  
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (rubber workers) 141 Brewery St New Haven  
O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth metal cutting) 33 Hull St Shelton

**Tool Chests**  
Vauderman Manufacturing Co The Willimantic

**Tools & Dies**  
Moore Special Tool Co Bridgeport  
Swan Tool & Machine Co The Hartford

**Tools, Dies & Fixtures**  
Fonda Gage Company (also jigs) Stamford  
Grandahl Tool and Machine Company Hartford

**Tools, Hand & Mechanical**  
Greist Mfg Co The New Haven

**Tools, Hand & Mechanical**  
Bridgeport Hardware Mfg Corp The (screw drivers, nail pullers, box tools, wrenches, auto tools, forgings & specialties) Bridgeport

**Toys**  
A C Gilbert Company New Haven  
Geo S Scott Mfg Co The Wallingford  
Gong Bell Co The East Hampton  
N N Hill Brass Co The East Hampton  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Trucks-Industrial**  
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

**Trucks-Lift**  
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford  
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

**Trucks-Skid Platforms**  
Excelsior Hardware Co The (lift) Stamford

**Tube Bending**  
American Tube Bending Co Inc New Haven

**Tube Clips**  
H C Cook Co The (for collapsible tubes) Ansonia  
32 Beaver St

**Tubing**  
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The (for collapsible tubes) Derby

**Tubing**  
American Brass Co The (brass and copper) Waterbury  
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass and Copper) Waterbury 91

**Tubing-Heat Exchanger**  
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91 (Adv.)



## It's Made in Connecticut

**Typewriters**  
Royal Typewriter Co Inc Hartford  
Underwood Corporation Hartford

**Typewriters—Portable**  
Underwood Corporation Hartford

**Typewriter Ribbons and Supplies**  
Underwood Corporation Hartford and Bridgeport

**Underclearer Rolls**  
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

**Union Pipe Fittings**  
Corley Co Inc The (300# AAR) Plainville

**Upholstery Fabrics—Woolen & Worsted**  
Broad Brook Company (automobile, airplane, railroad) Broad Brook

**Vacuum Bottles and Containers**  
American Thermos Bottle Co Norwich

**Vacuum Cleaners**  
Spencer Turbine Co The Hartford

**Valves**  
Norwalk Valve Company (sensitive check valves) South Norwalk

**Valve Discs**  
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial) Fairfield

**Valves—Automatic Air**  
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford

**Valves—Automobile Tire**  
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co New Britain

**Valves—Radiator Air**  
Bridgeport Brass Company Bridgeport

**Valves—Relief & Control**  
Bridgeport Brass Company Bridgeport

**Valves—Safety & Relief**  
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co New Britain

**Varnishes**  
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport

**Velvets**  
Staminite Corp The New Haven

**Velvet Textile Corporation The (velveteen)**  
American Velvet Co (owned and operated by A Wimpheimer & Bro Inc) Stonington  
Leiss Velvet Mfg Co Inc The Willimantic

**Ventilating Systems**  
Colonial Blower Company Plainville

**Vibrators—Pneumatic**  
Connecticut Blower Company Hartford

**Vises**  
New Haven Vibrator Company (industrial) New Haven

**Vises**  
Charles Parker Co The Meriden

**Vanderman Manufacturing Co. The (Combination Bench Pipe)**  
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (Quick-Action Vises) Hartford  
Vanderman Manufacturing Co. The (Combination Bench Pipe) Willimantic

**Waffle Irons—Electric**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Washers**  
American Felt Co (felt) Glenville

**Washers—Felt**  
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (all materials) Middletown

**Washers—Electric**  
Blake & Johnson The (brass, copper & non-ferrous) Waterville

**Washers—Felt**  
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale

**Washers—Electric**  
J H Sessions & Son Bristol

**Washers—Felt**  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass & copper) Waterbury

**Washers—Electric**  
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (clutch washers) Bridgeport

**Washers—Felt**  
Saling Manufacturing Company (made to order) Unionville

**Washers—Electric**  
Sessions Foundry Co The (cast iron) Bristol

**Washers—Felt**  
Chas W. House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Plant) Unionville

**Washing Machines—Electric**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Watches**  
Benrus Watch Co 30 Cherry St Waterbury

**Watches**  
E Ingraham Co The Bristol

**Watches**  
New Haven Clock and Watch Co The (pocket & wrist) New Haven

**Watches**  
United States Time Corporation The Waterbury

**Waterproof Dressings for Leather**  
Viscol Company The Stamford

**Wedges**  
Saling Manufacturing Company (hammer & axe) Unionville

**Welding**  
G E Wheeler Company (Fabrication of Steel & Non-Ferrous Metals) New Haven

**Welding**  
Industrial Welding Company (Equipment Manufacturers—Steel Fabricators) Hartford

**Welding**  
Poreupine Company The Bridgeport

**Welding**  
State Welding Co The (Equipment Mfrs & Steel Fabricators) Hartford

**Welding—Lead**  
Storts Welding Company (tanks and fabrication) Meriden

**Welding Rods**  
Bristol Brass Co The (brass & bronze) Bristol

**Wheels—Industrial**  
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

**Wicks**  
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (felt, asbestos) Middletown

**Wicks**  
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (oil burner wicks) Bridgeport

**Wicks**  
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

**Window & Door Guards**  
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford

**Wire**  
Atlantic Wire Co The (steel) Branford

**Wire**  
Bartlett Hair Spring Wire Co The (Hair Spring) North Haven

**Wire**  
Bristol Brass Corp The (brass & bronze) Bristol

**Wire**  
Driscoll Wire Co The (steel) Shelton

**Wire**  
Hudson Wire Co Winsted Div (insulated & enameled magnet) Winsted

**Wire**  
Platt Bros & Co The (zinc wire) Waterbury

**Wire**  
P O Box 1030 (brass, bronze, nickel silver) Thomaston

**Wire**  
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass, Bronze and Nickel Silver) Waterbury 91

**Wire Arches & Trellises**  
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford

**Wire Baskets**  
John P Smith Co The New Haven

**Wire Baskets**  
Rolock Inc (for acid, heat, degreasing) Fairfield

**Wire Cable**  
Bevin-Wilcox Line Co The (braided) East Hampton

**Wires and Cable**  
General Electric Company (for central stations, industrial and mining applications) Bridgeport

**Wires—Building**  
Rockbestos Products Corporation (asbestos insulated) New Haven

**Wires—Telephone**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Wire Cloth**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Wire Cloth**  
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford

**Wire Cloth**  
C O Jelliff Mfg Co The (all metals, all meshes) Southport

**Wire Cloth**  
John P Smith Co The New Haven

**Wire Cloth**  
423-33 Chapel St Fairfield

**Wire Drawing Dies**  
Rolock Incorporated Waterbury

**Wire Dipping Baskets**  
Waterbury Wire Die Co The Waterbury

**Wire Goods**  
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford

**Wire Goods**  
John P Smith Co The New Haven

**Wire Goods**  
423-33 Chapel St New Haven

**Wire Goods**  
Sweet Wire Co Winsted

**Wire Goods**  
Antoyre Co The Oakville

**Wire Goods**  
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington

**Wire Goods**  
Verplex Company The Essex

**Wire Goods**  
Colonial Spring Corporation The Hartford

**Wire Goods**  
Connecticut Spring Corporation The Hartford

**Wire Goods**  
Humason Mfg Co The Forestville

**Wire Goods**  
New England Spring Mfg Co Unionville

**Wire Goods**  
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

**Wire Goods**  
American Buckle Co The (overall trimmings) West Haven

**Wire Goods**  
Patent Button Co The Waterbury

**Wire Goods**  
Scovill Manufacturing Company (To Order) Waterbury 91

**Wire Goods**  
Wiremold Company The Hartford

**Wire Goods**  
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford

**Wire Goods**  
John P Smith Co The New Haven

**Wire Goods**  
423-33 Chapel St New Haven

**Wire Goods**  
Clairglow Mfg Company Portland

**Wire Goods**  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (to order) Waterbury

**Wire Goods**  
A H Nilson Mach Co The Bridgeport

**Wire Goods**  
American Buckle Co The (pan handles and tinner's trimmings) West Haven

**Wire Goods**  
Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport

**Wire Goods**  
Wire—Specialties Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven

**Wire Goods**  
Wood Handles Salisbury Cutlery Handle Co The (for cutlery & small tools) Salisbury

**Wire Goods**  
C H Dresser & Son Inc (Mfg all kinds of woodwork) Hartford

**Wire Goods**  
Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford

**Wire Goods**  
Falls Company The Norwich

**Wire Goods**  
Woven Felts—Wool Chas W. House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Plant) Unionville

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**Yarns**  
Aldon Spinning Mills Corporation The (fine woolen and specialty) Talcottville

**Yarns**  
Ensign-Bickford Co The (jute carpet) Simsbury

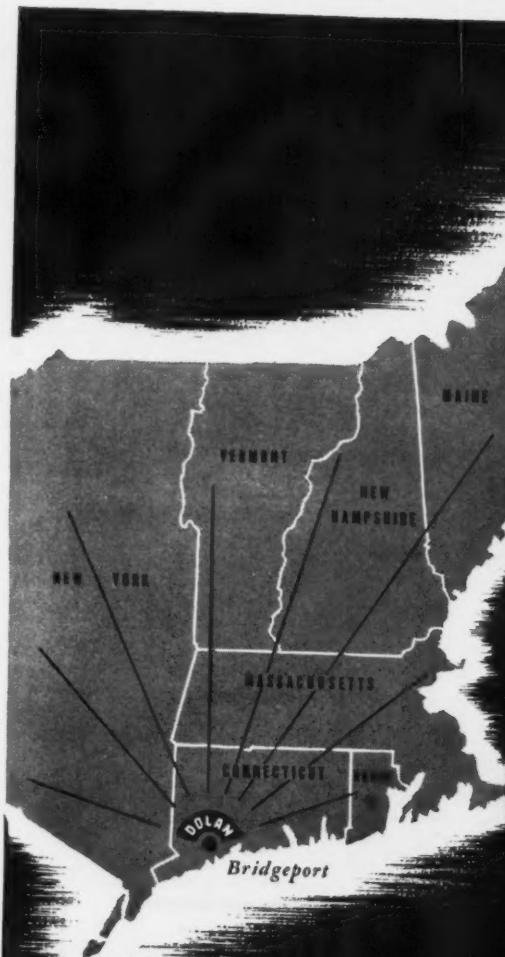
**Yarns**  
Zinc Platt Bros & Co The (ribbon, strip and wire) P O Box 1030 Waterbury

**Yarns**  
Zinc Castings Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave West Haven





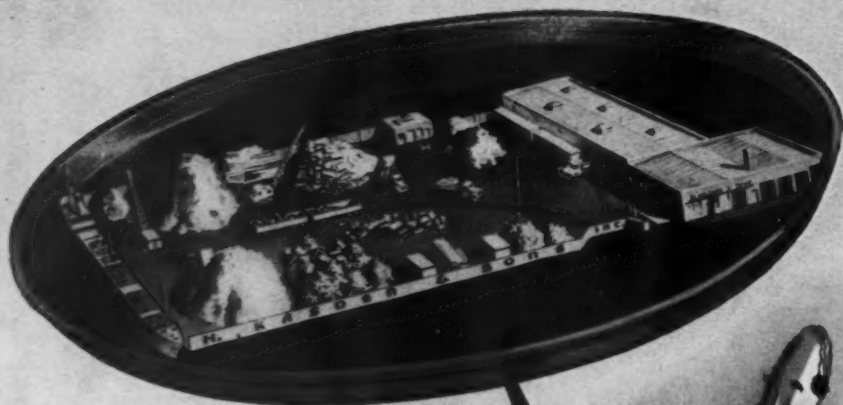
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